[illegible] BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,335—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY [illegible]
BAILEY'S [illegible] HOTEL
[illegible] PATRONAGE [illegible]
[illegible] MODERN [illegible] MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, [illegible] INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE [illegible]
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "CARTHAGE."

THE PASSENGERS ARRIVING by the Mail Steamer "CARTHAGE" due THIS DAY, will be landed with their baggage at the VICTORIA DOCKS, No. 18 shed, owing to the state of the weather.

Bombay, 18th June.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour.	18th June.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th „
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th „
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th „
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th „

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschinig	4,109	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Belich	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 8 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	23rd June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 17, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	3,707	DeMaubeuge	30th June.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. [illegible]CTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, [illegible]

[illegible]ISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
[illegible]CIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
[illegible] of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
[illegible]UCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
[illegible]AL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAIL[illegible] EMPLOYEES.
[illegible]SSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged [illegible] our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
[illegible]TINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
[illegible]NGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted [illegible]d or to Hotels.
[illegible]ELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of [illegible]
[illegible]GE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED [illegible]RED.
[illegible] all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
[illegible]ARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL [illegible]
[illegible]AVY BOXES shipped to any address [illegible]
[illegible]GGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut [illegible] economically.
[illegible]ENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
[illegible]URTISS AND SONS,
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 25th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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ANNOTATED
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Solders	50	28	13

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destro[illegible]S, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MO[illegible]d every other species of insect. Spor[illegible] invaluable for destroying fleas in the[illegible] for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC [illegible]ONED that packages of the genuine powder [illegible]graph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tin[illegible]

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MADRAS & LONDON.

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DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,
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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
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STUTTGART,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS UNDER THE [illegible]RONAGE OF ALL THE ROYAL COURTS OF EURO[illegible]
RECIPIENTS OF GOLD MEDALS AND AWA[illegible]T ALL THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

ESTABLISHED OVER 65 YEA[illegible]

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On the American System. The casing is o[illegible]lished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound [illegible] octaves; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

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1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,67,07,563

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Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th June, 1898.

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By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

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[illegible] of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., [illegible] Sonderjee, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. [illegible] JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auc[illegible] [illegible]DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at [illegible]ir Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows [illegible] Fort, [illegible] [illegible]ram with horse and harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1898.

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[illegible]S. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

THE UNION SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, No. 121, Medows [illegible], Fort, (next to Messrs. Ralli Brothers) on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, 1898, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1897.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, 1898, to SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, 1898, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HAJI ALI BIN HAJI AHMED BIN HAJI RAZIC CHURCHUFCHEE (written in Her Majesty's Consul General's Certificate Haji Ali Churchufchi Son of Haji Radhi) late of Baghdad in Turkish Arabia, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, (who died at Baghdad on or about the 10th day of April, 1893, (orally declaring his Will twenty days before his death which is proved and registered in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 31st day of May, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FLORA SASSOON (in the Power of Attorney named Flora Soloman David Sassoon) of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, the Managing partner in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. of Bombay, Merchants, the surviving constituted Attorney of Haji Mahomed Hussain one of the two Sons of the said deceased, (for the use and benefit of and limited until the said Haji Mahomed Hussain shall obtain Probate of the said oral Will granted to him from this Court to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Flora Sassoon, on her behalf at their office at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, as after that date the said Flora Sassoon as such administratrix will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in her hands to the said Haji Mahomed Hussain as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1898.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ceiluxdeux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe. M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, [illegible]

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 9,000,000
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BOMBAY AGENCY:

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable [illegible] principal Cities of Europe, [illegible] China, and Australia [illegible]

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
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Bank of Madras	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & I.d. Mer.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	115
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Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	62¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-8s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£12½	£12½	7 pr. ct.	200

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				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,200	1,250	75	66
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 50	1,925
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Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	600	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv R[illegible]	
Broach Chamber Press Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					875
[illegible]					885
[illegible]				50	2,000
[illegible]				80	490
[illegible]				Nil.	75
[illegible] Press Co., Ld.	87			12	200xd
Volkart			10	dvd Rs65	1125

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
[illegible]ack Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	35
[illegible]adhaus Pile	16,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,600	1,800	800	5,850
Co. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,380	100	100	dvd x	68
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,185
Deccan Paper Mills	1,00.	500	500	4-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvdRs10	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empress India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	330	30	191
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		1
Telephone Co.	2,300	251	100	dvdRs11	26 3-

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	450
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	65
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	670
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	495
Gloria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,050	dvdRs.50	905
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	460
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	540
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	560
Hinguughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	470
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,0.0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	77.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	605
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	200
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandeish	750	1,000	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mehboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,390
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	585
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 a. 20	390
Oriental	6,720	625	625	dvd Rs30	295
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760xd
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2000
Scoondordas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	185
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	8,000	500	500	dvdRs.1.	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	400
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	90	500	900	dvdRs4(	410x
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	65
[illegible]wan City [illegible] Press [illegible] Manu[illegible]	400	250	all	dvdRs15	
	1,000	1,000	1,000		

ES OF BULLION

Rs. 15-4-0

4rdy. ; Rs. 69-fd.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. [illegible] High water, 11-27m., 10-57. Low water, 4-8[illegible]

P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English mails [illegible] inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Medows Street, 2 p. m.

General Meeting of the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, 5-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 0·1m., 11-31a. Low water, 4-43m., 5-[illegible]

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Nuddea entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Goa left it on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Thursday and the steamer Maria Valerie yesterday.

ELPHINSTONE MIDDLE SCHOOL.—We are requested to state that the usual half-yearly examination for admission into the Elphinstone Middle School for boys from Municipal Primary and other schools will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd instant [illegible] 0 s.m.

BURGLARY IN A PR[illegible] Hindu, who keeps a press at [illegible] reported to the police that [illegible] of the [illegible]nto, the [illegible]n, and [illegible], which [illegible]y notes [illegible]d ring [illegible]roperty col-[illegible]

[illegible]OCIATION.—The [illegible] above Associa-[illegible]orary and Reading [illegible]orow), at 11-30 a. m., [illegible]naging committee, to [illegible]e Association and to [illegible] J. L. Britto, its honorary [illegible] the commencement of the [illegible]ome remarks on the death of Mr. [illegible]eath of Mr. John Bocarro and the [illegible]ary of the discovery by Vasso da Gama [illegible]to India.

[illegible]OWN[illegible]GAR NEWS.—The weather has been very [illegible]e in Bhownagar for the past few days.—The rainfall here amounts to about 2 inches 27 cents. The dust is now completely laid much to the comfort of pedestrians.—A mournful incident occurred at the Limdi Station on Wednesday. The Naib Diwan was waiting at the station for the mixed train leaving Wadhwan at 12 a.m., to come by which he had to go out. The mixed train arrived, just then the said Diwan fainted away and fell heavily on the platform. He was taken away to his house where I hear, he subsequently died through failure of the heart's action.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of May last 6 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 10 horses and 72 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 414 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 56 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 22 offenders were warned and discharged by the magistrates. 1 victoria-driver was sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment for using an unfit horse, while 1 cart, driver was sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment for cruelly beating his animal.

PICTURESQUE ADVERTISING.—A correspondent asks why we have not commented upon our contemporary's so-called "Art Supplements." In reply we would ask: "Is it necessary?" The Bombay public has expressed its opinion with considerable freedom during the week and we can only endorse what it has said. But it must be remembered there can be two opinions. For example, the *Hindu*, a Madras journal, describes the first issue as beautiful. That not being sufficient it adds:—"It is a joy to the eye. We congratulate our contemporary on its splendid enterprise." A Japanese paper, on the other hand, describing a similar production issued by a Singapore journal as "abominably vulgar and to call them picturesque is a libel." Mr. Wellesley Parker, who had the getting "up of these sheets, says that the Bombay sheets are the exact replicas" of those at Singapore. So the same criticism would apply. But if they please our local contemporary and its subscribers, what does it concern us?

THEFT OF OPIUM.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Brewin charged Sahibdin Parnandan, a Pardesi, with theft of 27 tolas of opium from the Government Opium Warehouse. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was sent by his master on Thursday evening to the warehouse to fetch some gunny bags belonging to him which were lying there. He took up the gunny pieces and availing himself of an opportunity stole the opium and wrapped it in the gunny pieces. He was subsequently arrested by order of Inspector Nariman H. Maneckji of the Opium Department, when, he was going away. Mr. Rustomji P. Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, who conducted the prosecution, informed the Magistrate that of late such thefts had become rather frequent in the warehouse despite the vigilance of the authorities, and the Collector had asked him to bring the matter to the notice of the court with a view of making an example of the offenders. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Khetwady 6th Lane, touching the death of a Parsee named Framji Bhiccaji Bumboatwalla, aged fifty-two years, residing in the above street. For the last fortnight deceased had been suffering from fever and though medically treated, the fever would not leave him. During the last four days Framji had been delirious; About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening deceased was given some milk, which he took. He had no sleep all night and his wife remained watching him on his bed until 3 o'clock on the following morning, when she fell asleep. She awoke about half-an-hour after and found deceased missing from the room. A search was made for him, and a cap belonging to him was found lying on the parapet wall of the well in the house. The police were informed and dragged the well, but the body could not be found. A Parsee diver went into the well and brought the body out in about half-an-hour, life being extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Ruttonjee Dinshaw Cooper, a Parsee, aged twenty-six years, employed as a turner in the Coorla Mills, and residing with his parents in Bhoiwada Lane, Fort, committed suicide sometime during Thursday last by drowning himself in a well on the Waudby Road. The body of the deceased was found floating in the well yesterday afternoon by a Bania, who informed the police at the Esplanade Police Station and the latter had the body removed. A pair of shoes, a pair of socks, a turban, such as worn by Parsees, and a postcard written in pencil were found on the pavement of the well. In the postcard the deceased stated that he had committed suicide owing to the "oppression" of his father. While the police were making inquiries, the father, who had been searching for the deceased arrived at the well and identified the body as that of his son. He also recognised the articles found on the pavement of the well as belonging to his son. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner held an inquiry in the evening on the Wardby road on view of the body of the deceased, when the father stated in his evidence that deceased who was unmarried earned thirteen annas per day, which he used to pay to his father, except for the last two months that he had not showed a pie to his father. The latter asked him several times for money and the deceased put him off saying he had not received his pay. Four days ago the father went to the mill and ascertained that deceased had received his pay for the last two months. He intended to question the deceased on his return home, as to what he did with his pay, but the young man never showed his face to his father since then until his body was found in the well. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TENANTS AT VARIANCE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dewji, a Hindu domestic servant to the Gurnett family, and Robbie Gurnett, a Eurasian lad, aged ten years, appeared to answer summonses, taken out against them by one Edward Kennedy, a Eurasian, charging Dewji with criminal intimidation and the boy Gurnett with mischief. Mr. Boyce, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Both the parties in the case are residents of the Muckba Buildings, Clare Road, Byculla. It appears from the evidence adduced, that Gurnett's father, mother and brother were fined by Mr. Dastur for assaulting Mrs. McDonald, the complainant's mother-in-law, on the 22nd May last, and hence the ill-feeling between the parties. On the 29th ultimo, at 9 p.m., the first accused Dewji went to complainant's room and told him to come out, saying somebody wanted to see him. Complainant's wife replied that if any one wanted to see her husband should come into the room and she closed the door. Dewji thereupon knocked heavily at the door and abused complainant, using threats. Complainant's wife told Dewji not to annoy her and her husband, otherwise she would send for the police. Dewji said that he had once been in jail and he would not mind going there again. While this controversy was going on, the boy Gurnett picked up a stone and successfully aimed at a lamp in the complainants room, which broke with a crash. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the first accused called evidence to prove an alibi, but failed. The second accused in his defence said that the stone was not large enough to break the lamp. His Worship convicted both of them and sentenced Dewji to a fine of Rs. 10 and the boy Gurnett Rs. 5.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A
Bombay, 18th June, 1898.

Leave of absence from the 18th inst. to the 1st January 1899 has been granted to Gr. W. H. Cole.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

[illegible] to hold a Series of 8 Cinderella dances [illegible] Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, during [illegible] place on Saturday evening [illegible] Road Steele Ro. 1, with the [illegible]

[illegible] Sergt. G. D. [illegible] Army and [illegible]idlaw [illegible]

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Police, charged Lakha Visram, Valji Harsoo, Jiva Ganga, and Natu Bhawan with counterfeiting Queen's coin contrary to section 232 of the Indian Penal Code and with being in possession of instruments and materials for manufacturing coins contrary to section 235, and Bhuramal Santlal, Dossabhoy Rustomji Choksey, Parbhoo Dayal, Lachmi Narayan, Joogal Kissore, Sadi Ram, Jwalanath Rattonchand and Gopinath Moonalal with being in possession of counterfeit Queen's coins contrary to section 243, and Haridas Thakordas with abetment of these offences. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended accused Nos. 1, 9, and 10; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for No. 2; Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, for No. 3; Mr. Daphtary, solicitor, for No. 4; Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, for Nos. 5 and 8; Mr. Velinkar, pleader, for No. 6; Mr. Crawford, solicitor, for Nos. 7 and 11; Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, for No. 12; and Mr. Wadia, solicitor, for No. 13.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the case that he was there to prosecute was in respect of certain counterfeit Queen's coins, and in order to show what was considered Queen's coin for the purpose of Indian Penal Code, it was necessary to see the Code as corrected by Act VI. of 1896. Mr. Nicholson then read section 230 of the Code as amended, and it ran as follows "Queen's coin is metal stamped and issued by the authority of the Queen, or by the authority of the Government of India, or of the Government of any Presidency, or of any Government in the Queen's dominions, in order to be used as money; and metal which has been so stamped and issued shall continue to be the Queen's coin for the purpose of this chapter (12) notwithstanding that it may have ceased to be used as money." To the illustrations appended to this section the following was added, namely: (e) the Farukhabad rupee which was formerly used as money, under the authority of the Government of India is Queen's coin although it is no longer so used." The charges against the accused persons were in respect of the coining of imitation, counterfeit Farukhabad and Moorshidabad rupees. As far as the Farukhabad rupees were concerned the above section covered the case. He would be able to show conclusively that Moorshidabad rupee had been stamped and [illegible]ed by the authority of the Government of India. Mr. Nicholson then drew the attention of the court to Bengal Regulation No. 35 of the year 1793 passed by the Governor-General of India in Council authorising the coinage of Moorshidabad rupees, and remarked that no doubt it was rather a long way back. The regulation was passed on the 1st May 1793, for the reform of gold and silver coins in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, known as 19th San Sikka rupees,—19th San meaning the 19th year of the rule of Emperor Shah Alam of Delhi. It was stated in the preamble that the year was stamped in consonance with a custom prevailing under the native Governments of Dhacca and Moorshidabad. In pursuance of the regulation mints were established at Patna, Moorshidabad and Dhacca, and were made subordinate to the mint at Calcutta. The Calcutta mint was to cut dies and issue them to the subordinate mints for striking coins. It was also enacted that the 19th San Sikka rupee and Mohur were to be precisely of the same shape and standard, and the making and striking of the coin was thus authorised for the payment at the prescribed value on all public and private transactions. Coin struck at the mints were known as Moorshidabad rupees, because they bore the word "Moorshidabad" on them. Genuine Moorshidabad coins would be produced in the course of the case, and it would be proved that the likeness of the coins seized from the accused was counterfeit. The definition of the word "counterfeit" in section 28 stated that a person was said to "counterfeit," who caused one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception would thereby be caused. As regarded the Farukabad rupee, Regulation 45 of 1803 of Bengal passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on 24th March, 1803, governed the case. The Lucknow Sikka rupee of the 45th San was declared to be the established legal silver coin in the dominion of the Nawab Vazier, and in the provinces ceded to the British Government. It bore the inscription, "Struck in the 45th year of the rule of Shah Alam of Farukhabad." The coin was struck in the mints of Farukhabad, Calcutta, and Benares, in virtue of Regulation 23 of 1817. By Regulation 3 of 1824 the mint at Farukhabad was abolished, but it was enacted that the Farukhabad rupee was receivable as legal tender, provided it was full in weight. Regulation 8 of 1868 repealed the last regulation as well as Regulation 35 of 1793 and Regulation 45 of 1803. Under those regulations, he submitted, the Farukhabad and Moorshidabad rupees were Queen's coins, for they were originally stamped and issued by the authority of the Government of India, and that being so they still continued to be Queen's coins for the purposes of Chapter 12 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Nicholson then proceeded to detail the facts of the case. He said it appeared that information was received by police that Moorshidabad and Farukhabad rupees were being coined in Bombay, and Inspector Framji Bhiccaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, was instructed to make inquiries. On the 18th of May last he went to the shop of Lakha Visram, and on making a search in it he found 1291 round discs of silver, a little thicker than the ordinary rupee. Besides these 65 roughly shaped pieces of silver and some silver bars were also found there. In consequence of certain information Lakha then gave the Inspector went in his company to the shop of Valji Hursoo, from whom 368 silver discs were obtained. Some conversation then passed between the officer and the two accused, and in the result one of the servants of Valji was called out who took them to a place at the back of the shop. Valji here took out a pair of dies and an iron instrument for milling. On an examination of these dies they were found to be suitable for making Moorshidabad rupees. Inspector Framji also found there some silver bars. These new finds led the Inspector to inquire further into the matter, and the two men took him to the house of the accused Dossabhoy, who gave up his books of accounts for examination. The whole party then left the place for the house of Bhooramal, who resided somewhere near Bhuleshwar. Bhooramal produced 1114 counterfeit Farukhabad rupees and his account-books. At the instance of Dossabhoy a search was afterwards made in the shop of Jiva Ganga, where 216 silver discs and stamps were found. A pair of dies for manufacturing Moorshidabad rupees and an iron instrument, which was apparently used for milling, were given up by Jiva. Dossabhoy next took the Inspector to his own shop and produced 1,353 counterfeit Farukhabad and 641 Moorshidabad coins. After making further journeys and inquiries the parties were brought to the head police office. It would be noticed that up till that moment dies for making Moorshidabad rupees only were found. While they were at the police office the accused, Nathu Bhawan, who had followed them there, made a statement, and taking Inspector Framji and some other persons to his shop, produced from a bag of charcoal a pair of dies for making Farukhabad rupees and an iron instrument used for milling. The milling of the coins seized by the police differed from the milling of the Moorshidabad and Farrukhabad rupees, in as much as it ran the different ways. From the examination of the books it was ascertained that certain persons at Delhi were also implicated in these transactions, and consequently the authorities of that place were communicated with. Further inquiries led to the arrest of the accused Haridas, and on the strength of the statements made by him accused Jawalanath Ruttonchand was arrested at Delhi and Gopinath Moonalal at Agra. Subsequently at Delhi four other accused, namely, Parbhoo Dayal, Lachmi Narayan, Joogal Kishore and Sadiram were arrested and placed before the District Magistrate of that place. While they were on their arrest their places of business were searched, and the police found from the shop of the accused Parbhoo Dayal and Lachmi Narayan, who were father and son and jointly carried on business, 686 counterfeit Farukhabad rupees. Joogal Kissore gave up some coins in which 9 coins were found to be counterfeit Farukhabad rupees. In the possession of the accused Sadi Ram only 6 coins were discovered, and the accused Jawalanath gave up 1,714 Moorshidabad counterfeit coins. The accused Gopinath who was arrested at Agra, gave up 587 counterfeit Farukhabad rupees. Mr. Nicholson remarked that the accused Mia Ganga, who had been previously known to be coining the rupees, had been personally warned by the police about the amended Act. He had been informed that this Act of 1896 made the manufacturing of these rupees dangerous. He had at that time given up some dies in his possession in order that they might be destroyed. The accused Lakhu, Valji and Nathu Bhawan had also been personally warned, but they had not produced any dies. Thus it could not be said that the prosecution came upon them as a bolt from the blue. They knew very well what they were doing. He would now take formal evidence of Inspector Framji Bhiccaji and then apply for a postponement. The books of accounts, which had been seized by the police, had come very recently into his hands, and he had scarcely had any time to compare the entries made in them. For that reason he would not be able to do more than tendering Inspector Framji's evidence for the present.

The magistrate reminded Mr. Nicholson of the fact that this was a case for the sessions, which began on the 27th of the current month.

Mr. Nicholson said that on the last occasion a contention was put forward that these rupees were used by a certain class of natives as silver ornaments, but his instructions were that they were actually received as lawful tenders, and he would have to call evidence to prove that fact. Moreover, he would have to get evidence from the mint as to these Farukhabad and Moorshidabad coins, as they must have some authority to say what were real coins and what were counterfeit. He also thought that it might be found necessary to get some assistance from Calcutta. He had also foreshadowed to his Worship that it would be necessary to obtain evidence from Agra and Delhi as to the seizure of certain books of accounts and coins.

Inspector Framji was then put in the witness-box by Mr. Nicholson, and he narrated some of the circumstances already mentioned by Mr. Nicholson in his opening speech.

Further hearing of the case stands adjourned to Friday next.

THE Sulu Archipelago, which is said, in a telegram to-day, to be the object of the German Naval concentration in the Philippines, comprises a large number of islets, 162 in all, with a total area of 950 square miles and a population of 75,0[illegible] between Borneo and Mi[illegible] island of the Philippine [illegible] protection, the p[illegible] [illegible]ol signed at [illegible] [illegible]ritain,

MR. KARKARIA'S description of the panoramic view to be obtained from the top of Partabgarh Fort—taken from his article in Shivaji and Afzal Khan in the *Calcutta Review* may be found interesting in connection with the account of that fort given in our yesterday's issue, and we give it here. Mr. Karkaria writes:—

The view to be obtained from the top on all sides is one of the grandest in these parts, and is much better than that from Mahableshwar, in that the latter is confined chiefly to the west, while from here is viewed a panorama extending in all directions, and rivalling, in wildness, grandeur and extent, any to be obtained elsewhere in Western India. As we make the narrow circuit of the upper fort, the whole scene revolves around us with the varying effect of a phantasmagoria. To the east stands out boldly against the horizon the Mahableshwar range with its thickly wooded flat top, through which here and there peep out the high roofs and chimneys of bungalows, especially "Bella Vista" and the rounded peaks of Duke's Point and Carnac Peaks, and its cliffs, wooded and green, falling with a gentle slope into the valley to the right, and those to the left, bare and precipitous. The various western Points appear in bold relief as huge bastions and buttresses against the side of the hill—the flat plateau of Babington, the thick green knoll of Bombay, the picturesque tongue of Lodwick Point with its tiny monument hardly visible from this distance, the wild and precipitious crags of Elphinstone, and the steep bare cliffs of Arthur's Seat to the extreme left complete the whole western side of Mahableshwar opposite to Partabgarh. Mahableshwar, indeed, looks much like what Matheran appears from the opposite hill-top of Prabal, the same flat, wooded summit with the cape-like points running down into the valleys. To the left of Arthur's Seat and separated from Mahableshwar by the valley of the Krishna and the Savitri, and yet appearing to belong to it, is the hill of Jor, equally high and wooded with steep precipitous sides. From Arthur's Seat, as well as from Jor spur away to the Konkan below, three long lines of rugged hills, inexpressibly wild and bare now appearing gray under the rays of the afternoon sun, broken into peaks of all shapes, of which Kangori is the only one fortified. Beyond these to the north, is the long massive wall of hills in Bhor State, separating Poona and Kolaba from the Satara country here, which contains three other great and famous forts of Shivaji—Rajgad, his capital fortress in which [illegible] was crowned, to the right and east, the [illegible] Torna in the middle, and Raigadh to [illegible] and west, in Kolaba, his family fortress. [illegible] Partabgarh and Mahableshwar is the v[illegible] the Koyna and the district of Ambanali, green with dense forests, to which the eye willingly turns away from the wild and desolate scene to the north and north-east. From Raigadh the hills turn to the west almost at right angles, while beyond them, in the distance, against the north western horizon dim in the haze, appears the indented of the Kolaba hills sloping to the coasts. Between these hills and the north-western side of Partabgarh there is the same striking scene of bare desolation as to the north-east hills and undulating plain between, through which winds the thin silver streak of the Savitri, widening in the distance into a gulf at Mahad and flowing onward past Dasgaon, meeting the sea at Nagotna. Immediately below the northern bastion is the spur, abutting on Partabgarh of the Gowra hills, round whose sides twines the Fitzgerald Pass road to the sea, meeting at a village of Kinshwar, the old Par Pass road. From the western bastion there is the view of the steep sheer cliffs, nearly a thousand feet in height, going down to the bed of Adira, which meets the Savitri at Kapri, near the village of Poladpur. In the distance the scene is bounded by the sea at Janjira and Ratnagiri, now shining like a sheet of whitish-red copper under the rays of the declining sun, whilst between again, are four lines of hills, rising wave-like, one behind the other in irregular forms. The barren desolation of the northern and north-eastern view here changes again into dense woods and green vegetation in the south-west, where begins the long range of hills receding from the low country into the Deccan above. They are seen to better advantage from the southern bastion which overlooks the temple of Bhowani in the lower fort below. This almost impassable range begins with rounded peak of Sibtok to the right, and includes the flat Chowragadh, and next to it, the well-defined double peak of Makrangadh, whose two humps and the connecting ridge between look quite like a saddle. Between these two last, from behind the connecting hills, stand out against the southern horizon the distant hills of Parbat, the southern limit of Satara separating it from Ratnagiri. To the south-east is the hill of Kelgar, close to Mahableshwar on its south and equally well and thickly wooded though lower in height. Between these ranges of hills on either hand in a beautiful valley green with woods and lawns, winds the Koyna, which flows from its source in these parts on to Satara and the country beyond receiving on its left, below Kelgar, the stream of Solshi.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE COURT DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LALCHAND ADATRAM.

THIS was a report by Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the proceedings of Mr. N. K. Pendse, first class Magistrate of Koregaum, who, in December last, convicted the accused of having kept a false two-seer measure in his possession, knowing the same to be false, and intending that it may be fraudulently used; and fined him Rs. 70, or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jopp, in making the reference to the High Court, said that the measure alleged to be false was the legal measure in Yeola, a taluka which adjoins Kopargon, where the accused was tried summarily, and that some of the witnesses said that it was used in Kopargaon also. The accused, had no other measure in his house, and therefore apparently used this measure for buying as well as for selling. Under the circumstances, Mr. Joph did not think that the accused had possession of the measure intending that it might be used fraudulently, and was of opinion that the conviction might be set aside.

Mr. Justice Parsons in giving the court's decision, said: The accused is found to have been buying grain with a measure which is false, as it is proved to hold more than either the Nassik or the Nazar standard measure. The Sessions Judge thinks that there was no fraudulent intent, because the accused apparently used the measure for selling as well as for buying, but there is nothing to show that he ever used this measure for selling grain. We must accept the magistrate's finding on the point of fraud, and return the case.

Their lordships, for the reasons stated in the above judgment, returned the papers in the case.

INVADING THE RIGHTS OF TENANTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. TIMAPPA JETTI AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, first class magistrate of Sirsi, who, in January last, convicted the accused of theft and fined each of them four rupees. Mr. D. A. Idgunji appeared for the accused.

Mr. Deshmukh, in his finding in the case, said the complaint was that Nos. 3 and 4 were entitled to take only the "geni" or rent for their land and were not entitled to take any thing more. The rent was nine candies of paddy, and what was actually taken was fourteen candies. The Magistrate found them guilty of theft. They were in the position of landlord of the land, and their acts became theft, because they exceeded their rights and invaded those of the tenant in an unlawful manner. Therefore, said the magistrate no more severe punishment was required than the fine he had inflicted. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were merely servants of Nos. 3 and 4. They claimed to be their tenants, and must be presumed to have known the unlawful conduct of their employers. The magistrate fined Nos. 1 and 2 Rs. 4 each. The produce was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decisions, said; The magistrate has convicted the accused (a landlady, her manager, and her alleged tenants) of theft, but he does not find the existence of any of the necessary ingredients of the offence of theft. All he finds is that the accused exceeded their rights and invaded those of the tenant in an unlawful manner. This is not sufficient. It seems clear to us that there was a bonafide dispute as to title, and that the accused are not guilty of theft. We therefore reverse the convictions, and acquit the accused, and order the fines paid to be refunded. The property to be restored to the possession in which it was found.

Their lordships, for the above reasons, reversed the convictions and ordered the fines paid to be refunded to the accused.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided and disposed of the case of Bai Navazbai vs. Pestonjee Framjee Mistri. The petitioner prayed that her marriage with the respondent might be dissolved by the order of the court on the ground of her husband's continued absence from home for the last seven years, during which no trace of him could be found. Mr. Paymaster appeared for the petitioner, while the respondent was not represented. The following delegates assisted his Lordship in the trial of the suit:—Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit (Foreman), Shums-ul-Ulama Jeewanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Messrs. Pestanji Nessarwanji Wadia, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Nurwanjee Mancherji Cama, Cowasji Dadabhai Dubash, Nanabhoy Rustamji Ranina, Fardoonji Jamsetji Parekh, Jamsetji Bomanji Wadia, Shapurji Jeewaji, and Darashah Rattanji Chichgar.

The case for the petitioner was that she was married to the respondent in June 1884 at Bombay according to the Parsee rites and custom. After the marriage she lived happily for about a year, when quarrels arose between her and the step-mother of the respondant with the result that she was obliged to leave her husbands' protection and to go to her mother's house, where she had remained ever since. The petitioner had, from time to time, made enquiries as to the whereabouts of her husband, but to no purpose. As the husband had remained away from home for the last seven years and as she had not heard of him during the period, she prayed for dissolution of her marriage according to law.

The mother of the pepitioner and the father of the respondent were examined, both of whom said that they had not heard of the respondent for the last seven years.

Mr. Paymaster having addressed the Court, his lordship briefly summed up the evidence.

The delegates, after a short consultation, were unanimously of opinion that the marriage of the petitioner with the respondent was duly solemnised, and that the husband had absented himself from [illegible] for the last seven years, and that no trace of [illegible]uld be found.

[illegible]rdship, agreeing with the delegates, passed [illegible]e nisi" for dissolution of marriage in favour [illegible] To be made absolute after three [illegible]f no cause was shewn against it.

[illegible] saying of the ancient Jews that even the [illegible] Temple should be stopped for educa-[illegible] With the ancient Rabbis, teaching was [illegible]hest occupations. Their ideas on the [illegible] forth in the Rev. R. Spiers's "The [illegible] of the Talmud," about to be published

[illegible] Pearl Dentifrice whitens [illegible] arrests decay, and sweetens [illegible] any acid or gritty ingredients [illegible]fully perfumed, it is the most [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SERIOUS offence under the Telegraph Act is being investigated at Calcutta. A clerk in the local office in collusion with a Marwari and a peon, deliberately altered an Indian merchant's message, with the result that the latter suffered a loss of Rs. 6,000. The clerk is in custody. The two other culprits have absconded, and warrants are out for their arrest. So says a weekly paper.

IMPROVEMENTS to Government House, Ootacamund, to the tune of Rs. 10,000 are provided for in the Budget estimate of the Public Works Department for the year 1888-89 The amount allotted for improving the Cooum is *nil*, while Ootacamund is to have a new road and the lake reclamation scheme is allowed to cost some half a lakh of rupees above the estimate.

COLONEL GREY, Chairman of the Simla Municipality, will represent that body on the Committee which is to assemble to consider matters connected with the expansion of the summer capital.

SIR WILLIAM GEORGE DAVIES, whose death is announced in a telegram from the *Pioneer*, our London correspondent was one of the military civilians selected by John Lawrence to assist in the consolidation of British rule in the Punjab. Having been with Sir Colin Campbell in the little expedition to the Mohmand country in 1852, he joined the Punjab Commission in 1854, and retired only in 1887 after a service of thirty-three years. He became an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council in 1886, and in that capacity was responsible for the Punjab Revenue and Tenancy Acts.

MAJOR-GENERAL TUCKER and Brigadier-General M'cLeod have resumed command of the Secunderabad and Bangalore districts, respectively. Brigadier-General Curtees, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command will officiate as District Commander of the 2nd class at Bangalore when General McLeod proceeds on leave.

EFFORTS are being made by the Brahmos of Calcutta to raise among themselves a band of volunteer male and female nurses for plague duty either in hospitals or in private houses. Much satisfaction, by the way, is expressed by Hindus in Calcutta with the action of two Mahomedan noblemen who have made over two houses belonging to them for use as plague hospitals by the Hindus of the wards in which they are situated.

NEWS received by the last mail states that Sir George White's leg was examined on May 24th, and the bones were found not to have united. He was sent into hospital at 56 Welbeck Street on May 25th, and on the following day a further examination of the leg was made with the aid of Rontgen rays. The bones were seen to be in wrong position: the ends having overlapped. The Surgeon then cut down to the bones, shaved off the ends, and brought them together. It is believed that the union will now take place without further trouble. Sir George, however, will be compelled to remain in hospital two months. He will not take up the Quartermaster-Generalship until October.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant, 1 European, 11 Eurasians, 16 Native Christians, 274 Hindus, and 29 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 331 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 293. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 13 from measles, 116 from fevers, 22 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhoea, and 172 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·7 per 1,000 per annum.

IMPORTS into British India during April show a decrease over 1897 under every head excepting cotton piece-goods, which have improved by over thirty lakhs. The total imports decrease in April was nearly thirty-four lakhs. Exports of Indian produce and manufacture during the same period of nearly two hundred and thirty lakhs. The principal contributions to this large total have been wheat and rice exports, these two items alone accounting for over one hundred and ninety-four lakhs. The decreases in exports are unimportant, cotton raw material showing nearly twelve lakhs, and opium ten and a half lakhs.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Rawalpindi, says as follows:—May I be permitted another grumble about our English letters? The rule seems now to be that the English Mail arrives in Lahore in the morning. This week again it does so. We shall get our letters here, Rawalpindi, twenty-three hours after they arrived in Lahore, one hundred and seventy miles away. The old dak garri could travel, including stoppages, eight miles an hour, or did the distance in, say, 22 hours, so that we are, practically "as we were" before the railway. There should not really be any difficulty in running a train, if only an engine, tender and mail van, to reach Rawalpindi by, say, 5 P. M., in connection with the train that brings in the letters to Lahore.

"ANGLO-INDIAN" writes to the "Saturday Review":—"India is famous for its geese—the grey goose, brown goose, and bean goose being common among the wildfowl that frequent the hills and lakes during the cold weather. Moreover, every well-stocked farm-yard can boast of its tame geese, which delight in playing havoc with the cereal corps of the holding. These tame geese from time immemorial have been in the habit of laying silver eggs for the sarkar. But now the creditors of this spendthrift sarkar are trying to force the grass-fed birds to produce golden eggs—an unnatural proceeding, which cannot possibly be fulfilled by the geese of India. The abortive attempt, however, will expose to the world the ignorance and arrogance those good people who as yet have not learnt the secrets of the animal and vegetable life of the plants of Hindustan."

THE repairs to the earthwork and bridging and station buildings damaged on the first section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, by the calamity of last June are now practically completed, says a contemporary. On the Silchar Branch there still remains a little work to be done on the large bridges. It is anticipated, that the work on this section will be entirely completed, and the Silchar Branch opened to traffic, on the first January, 1899. There will then only remain the staff quarters, the Head Office buildings—which are making good progress—and the jetty at Chittagong, the materials for which are now arriving in the country. The work is to be started at once under the direction of the Executive Engineer of the 1st Division: until it is completed it is apparent that the traffic of the railway will not develop to any great extent. The damage by the earthquake on the 2nd section—from Badarpur to Lumding—increased some of the difficulties in some of the tunnels. All on the section are now well in hand, but the progress during the year 1897 was not as good as was anticipated: partly due to extraordinary causalties among the supervising mining staff, and also to the difficulties of transport. On the third section, which extends from Gauhati to Makum, the repairs on the open portion of the line due to the earthquake on bridges, stations and buildings, etc., are now practically completed. It was found necessary to build an entirely new bridge over the Titam ri river on a new site, and to pull down and rebuild two piers of the Kopili bridge. Both these works are now practically completed. The country, however, is very wet, and the working season so short that the work is carried on under great difficulties, added to which the whole country is notoriously unhealthy, and large numbers of the coolies desert the work. It is proposed to open the line from Gauhati to Lanka on the 1st January 1899: and the work from Lumding to Nazira, it is anticipated, will be completed by 1st November, 1900.

THE Government of India, it is understood, will now submit their proposals regarding the future policy on the frontier to the Secretary of State. The public are thus not likely to learn for some time to come what arrangements will be made in the Khyber and elsewhere. Doubtless care will be taken to prevent the hand of Government being forced by officers on the borderland until Ministers at home have pronounced upon the proposals submitted to them. Especially should this care be exercised as regards the Afridis, who are at present in a submissive mood owing to the failure of their jirgahs to enlist the sympathy of the Amir on their side. Every opportunity ought to be taken to assure the tribes that the Government have no intention of imposing harsh conditions. It would have been better in many ways if the anouncement regarding the Khyber settlement could have been made at once, but failing this, all that can be done is to take care that a return to a settlement on the old line is not rendered difficult in the meanwhile. The fact that the Khyber Rifles are picqueting the Pass and furnishing escorts for the "kafilas" should not be overlooked. This arrangement has gone far to re-assure the Afridis as a body, and it works as smoothly as a year ago.

THE revised Budget Estimates of the Punjab for 1879-98, the first of the quinquennial period of the provincial contract now current, prove to be far more satisfactory than was anticipated. The income was better by over nine lakhs, and the expenditure greater by over five lakhs. When the Budget was framed, the impending famine rendered it necessary to anticipate large suspensions and remissions of land revenue, but the termination of the period of scarcity, combined with an excellent kharif harvest, brought in a sum of Rs. 8,36,000 more land revenue than the Provincial exchequer dared hope for. Such heads of revenue as Excise, Assessed Taxes and Registration also proved more elastic. Stamps, which increased the receipts in the previous famine year enormously, show a falling off of over a lakh in the following year of comparative plent[illegible] The large increase, which appears on the expendit[illegible] side of the Revised Estimates for 1897-98, is more of [illegible] nature of a book transaction, and is due to the fact [illegible] the outlay on Famine Relief which in the o[illegible] Budget was classed as Imperial, in order tha[illegible] balance of the Local Government should not [illegible]duced below five lakhs, is in the Revised Es[illegible] charged wholly against Provincial, the impro[illegible] in the Provincial finances being sufficient to a[illegible] the Famine Relief expenditure being disbursed [illegible] from that source without reduction of the [illegible] The famine charges during 1897-98 thus sta[illegible] lakhs.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLIFFORD, comm[illegible] Assam district, takes ninety days' privilege [illegible] month.

[illegible] East Kent Regiment [illegible] Staff Officer, Ferozepore [illegible]

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA FIXTURES.

June, Saturday 18th—Elphinstone H. S. C. C.
June, Saturday 25th—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
June, Sunday 26th—Noble C. C.
July, Saturday 2nd—B. B. C. I. R. C. C.
July, Sunday 3rd—Lord North Brook C. C.
July, Saturday 9th—Army and Navy Co-operative Society C. C.
July, Sunday 10th—Daivadnya C. C.
July, Saturday 19th—Bombay Gymkhana.
July, Sunday 24th—Liberal C. C. (Marines Lines).
July, Saturday 30th—Municipal C. C.
July, Sunday 31st—Baronet C. C.
August, Saturday 6th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
August, Tuesday 9th, and 10th—Presidency vs. Parsees.
August, Saturday 13th—Army and N. C. Society (return).
August Sunday 14th—Independent C. C.
August, Sunday 21st—Elphinstone C. C.
August, Friday 26th—Poona Gymkhana.
August, Saturday 27th—Poona Gymkhana.
September, Saturday 3rd—Y.M.C.A.C.C. (return)
September, Sunday 4th—Noble C. C. (return).
September, Saturday 10th—B.B.C.I.R. C.C. (return)
September, Sunday 11th—Parsee Gymkhana.
September, Thursday 15th, 16th and 17th—Parsees vs. Presidency.
September, Sunday 18th—Lord Ripon C. C.
September, Sunday 25th—John Bright C. C.
October, Saturday 1st—Elphinstone C. C.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'ade. In.	Esp'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	16	30	18	15	19	53	14	76
Friday, June 17th	0	98	1	0	0	77	0	99
Total	17	28	19	15	20	30	15	75
Total fall to June 17th, 1897	8	33	5	16	9	74	10	14
Total fall to June 17th, 1896	13	61	11	21	12	68	12	91

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	3	35
On Wednesday, the 15th June 1898	2	15
Total	5	53
Total fall up to 18th June 1898	1	10

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	14	69
15th June 1898	3	93
Total	18	62

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·357	NW	1	110·6	81·0	13	...	2·23	[illegible]
Sirsa	29·341	SE	4	99·3	82·9	61	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi	29·348	NE	2	95·7	81·0	66	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra	29·357	SW	5	98·0	86·9	6	...	0·21	−0·43
Cawnpore	29·357	Calm	1	99·8	77·[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4·73	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·369	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	2·60	+1·93
Jhansi	29·383	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	0·61	−0·91
Jacobabad	29·279	[illegible]	4	117·1	89·0	18	...	...	...
Karachi	29·376	W	14	97·4	81·0	75	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·329	W	3	1·1·1	79·1	67	...	2·62	+1·80
Ajmere	29·391	W	[illegible]	101·4	84·0	67	...	0·70	+0·20
Deesa	29·414	SSW	11	101·9	82·[illegible]	69	...	0·21	−0·10
Ahmedabad	29·440	SSE	5	98·7	81·6	75	...	1·71	...
Bhuj	29·397	NW	12	101·3	81·4	78	0·10	0·67	−1·05
Rajkot	29·430	NW	9	93·9	80·5	79	...	2·20	+1·07
Ghadechi	29·407	E	11	92·1	80·8	87	0·0	[illegible]	...
Veraval	29·423	W	11	84·1	79·3	95	1·80	2·35	...
Neemuch	29·422	W	10	99·8	76·8	77	...	2·82	+1·78
Indore	29·451	SW	4	90·2	73·8	88	1·14	5·17	+2·17
Saugor	29·417	WSW	3	85·8	75·1	85	1·54	3·54	+1·4
Jubbulpore	29·429	SE	5	85·9	75·0	83	·02	1·59	−1·59
Hoshangabad	29·443	W	3	91·6	79·2	83	...	1·92	−1·42
Khandwa	29·461	SW	7	90·7	76·6	73	0·04	1·20	−1·54
Raipur	29·445	SW	12	85·3	75·6	91	0·06	4·66	+1·55
Nagpur	29·476	SSW	11	91·2	76·1	91	1·37	4·35	−0·67
Amraoti	29·505	WSW	11	89·2	71·8	85	0·81	4·31	+1·07
Akola	29·481	SW	9	88·3	75·8	75	0·73	3·73	−1·29
Surat	29·421	SE	10	86·0	77·6	91	1·78	8·08	+3·29
Malegaon	29·4[illegible]8	SW	11	90·4	75·1	84	...	2·85	+0·03
Bombay	29·528	W	17	85·8	78·5	91	0·95	15·75	+7·77
Poona	29·582	SW	1.	80·1	72·9	93	1·31	4·9	−1·50
Ahmednagar	29·535	SSE	7	82·3	72·4	86	0·10	1·17	...
Aurangabad	29·527	SW	19	89·3	72·7	75	...	1·67	...
Sholapur	29·571	SW	29	97·7	71·0	65	...	1·72	−1·71
Ratnagiri	29·596	WSW	12	84·1	75·9	89	4·0	36·78	+18·83
Belgaum	29·651	WSW	36	75·8	67·8	95	0·81	8·30	−4·12
Goa	29·656	WNW	11	87·0	75·4	87	1·00	20·79	...
Karwar	29·790	SW	11	81·2	76·5	83	1·55	31·61	+8·88
Mangalore	29·763	WSW	4	84·8	71·9	91	1·85	27·29	+3·8
Calicut	?	NE	10	83·2	71·0	92	1·50	21·55	+0·03
Cochin	29·766	W	14	85·5	70·7	96	...	27·19	−6·51
Bangalore	29·753	SW	18	83·8	66·3	85	2·06	...	...
Secunderabad	29·564	SW	19	90·1	71·9	55	0·4	0·8	−1·73
Masulipatam	29·605	WSW	15	95·6	81·1	72	...	4·20	+1·45
Bellary	29·652	SW	...	90·2	75·2	50	...	6·62	+3·63
Cuddapah	29·648	W	1	101·7	80·9	57	...	1·31	+0·22
Madras	29·685	SW	9	100·5	8·5	50	...	0·39	−1·73
Coimbatore	29·761	SW	6	85·9	71·6	71	...	1·88	+0·67
Trichinopoly	29·731	W	15	100·1	79·3	55	...	0·78	−0·18
Negapatam	29·470	SW	9	101·5	·9·9	71	...	0·08	−0·62
Colombo	29·810	WSW	7	86·5	78·0	79	0·9	0·49	−0·46
Aden	29·605	E	8	96·3	87·9	85	...	9·62	+4·23

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=1·11 (17·65); G T H=1·00 (19·89); St G H=1·12 (20·50); C P=0·95 (15·76).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Jacobabad, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are very steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Sirsa, Delhi, Jacobabad, Ahmedabad, Ghadechi, Jubbulpore, Surat, Ahmednagar and Calicut, and southwesterly to north-westerly at most other reporting stations. The force has been strong to a severe gale at Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 36 miles an hour at Sholapur, 26 at Secunderabad, 24 at Aurangabad, 22 at Trichinopoly, 18 at Verawal, and 16 at Amraoti, Calicut and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° in excess of the normal in Sind and at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Cuddapah and Nagapatam, and the minimum from 5° to 6° in excess at Lahore, Jacobabad and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangolare. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Punjab and the Indus Valley, where they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (4·00") and Cochin (2·06"), between one and two inches at Verawal, Indore, Saugor, Nagpur, Surat, Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut, an inch at Goa, light to moderate showers, at Belgaum, Bombay, Akola, Amroati and Cawnpore, and a few drops at Bhuj, Ghadechi, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Ahmednagar, Bangalore and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates that a small depression exists in the Gulf of Cambay, and the weather in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Khandesh, to the north of Bombay and on and off the West Coast between Khrachi and Bombay is squally and unsettled and moderate to strong winds are blowing there. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Karwar and Bombay is about twice its average strength, thereby indicating conditions favourable for rain all along the coast and also in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. The weather in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat is unsettled and rain appears likely. The observations recorded at 8 a. m. to-day at Colombo and Aden show that the monsoon, which has been blowing fresh to strong in the centre of the Arabian Sea since the 8th, appears to be increasing in force.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Friday: The Bengal storm has moved very little during the past 24 hours, but the centre is slightly to the northward of the position it occupied yesterday. Pressure is low over the Indus Valley, but readings are relatively uniform over the Gangetic Plain and northwest India, while on the contrary large pressure differences exist over the Peninsula and the Bay. Cyclonic winds continue to be reported over Bengal, blowing a gale at Saugor Island. Westerly winds are extending northward into the Gangetic Plain and irregular breezes still prevail over North Bombay. Over the Peninsula, the Bay and Burma, a very strong monsoon is blowing. The temperature has fallen a little over Bengal, Assam and Burma, but has risen elsewhere. Mean temperature is excessive over northwest India, south of the Peninsula and north Bengal, but elsewhere the heat is less than usual. The greatest excess is seven and a-half degrees at Hyderabad; the greatest defect is eight degrees at Chaibassa; the highest maximum is 117 degrees at Jacobabad. General rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal, west of the Peninsula and Central Provinces, but the Gangetic Plain N. W. India and centre and east of the Peninsula have been without rain. The principal amounts are overfour inches at Moulmein, Akyab, Chittagong and Ratnagiri, over three inches at [illegible]ibagh, Chaibassa and Mercara, and over two [illegible] Ranchi, Cochin, and Seoni.

[illegible]TIONS

[illegible]PPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s [illegible] tons, Captain J Brookman, sailed yesterday for [illegible], with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's [illegible] Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain A D Morfow, will [illegible] for Rangoon, with a general cargo, and [illegible] passengers.

THE B I S N Co's [illegible] Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, which [illegible] in harbour on Thursday evening from K[illegible] (14th June) brought a general cargo, and 21 de[illegible] passengers.

THE Austrian [illegible] Co's s s Maria Valierie, 2,648 tons, Captain [illegible], arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (May [illegible]) via Karachi with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, [illegible] tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for K[illegible] with a general cargo, and the following [illegible] V C Martin, Hony-Surgn Lieut [illegible] wife and 4 children, Asst-Surgn G[illegible] Sub-Conductor and Mrs F Dillow, an[illegible] deck.

MARINE DEPARTM[illegible]ICATIONS.

AFRICA—EA[illegible]

Wreck south-eastward of [illegible] has been received from the Port O[illegible] dated 28th May 1898, that the Master [illegible] reports having, on April 19th, 1898, [illegible] bottom up of about 400 tons burthen [illegible] in—Latitude 30° 35 South, longitude 34 [illegible]

Derelict in the Arabian Sea.—Information [illegible] received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated [illegible] 1898, that the Master of s. s. Henzada reports having passed at 10 a.m. on 20th May 1898, in latitude 14° 57 00 N., longitude 52° 51 (0 E., a derelict [illegible] lying on her beam ends with mast standing. The current at the time was setting to the [illegible] at the rate of two [illegible] dangerous to shipping.

VESSELS IN [illegible]

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Ca[illegible]
A	Clan Stuart	1354	Ride[illegible]
B	Bullionist	2196	Pla[illegible]
C	Bq Grosvenor	517	Br[illegible]
D	Nuddea	1944	[illegible]
F	Duke of York	1973	Le[illegible]
G	Sabraon	1541	G[illegible]
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenasserim	...	[illegible]
K	Bq Inglewood	997	[illegible]
L	Port Denison	2188	[illegible]
L	Trelyon	1990	[illegible]
M	Æolus	1845	[illegible]
N	Aurora	1836	G[illegible]
N	Cashmere	1965	Souter
O	Lorenzo	1290	Wing[illegible]
P	Algoa	4597	Hansford
Q	Wissmann	186	Samlin
R	Fall of Inversnaid	1702	Hodge

HARBOUR W[illegible]

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.
Indravati	513	Adum
Ponani	552	Ahmed

VICTORIA [illegible]

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.
1	Kt Commander	2731	Durant
2	Algeria	2932	Craig
3	Singapore	2431	Pezzarilo
4	Bormida	1499	Barabino
5	Coromandel	2783	Tillard
6	Oriental	3065	Seymour
9	Calliope	1926	Flecha[illegible]
10	Aston Hall	2254	Meffee
12	Lismore	2277	Andens
13	Lavernock	1501	Jenkeer
14	Dwarka	579	Tice
11	Kola	498	Livingstone
16	Paddington	2502	Jenkins

MEREWETHER D[illegible]

Bengal 4656 tons gross [illegible]

* Probable date of de[illegible]

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock [illegible] meantime, 7h. 8m 44'7s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tow[illegible] continues to be dropped re[illegible] time, or 8h. 8m. 44'20 of G[illegible]

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	[illegible]
17	Maria Valerie s	Pellizer	Trieste via Karachi

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel	Commander	[illegible]
17	Endeavour s	Brookman	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chilka, Morfow, for Rangoon
„ Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Valerie, for China, &c.
„ Onda, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Arab, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

June.			
12	Titania s	Goate	New York, April
	Menonethshire s	Davies	[illegible]
	Pindari s	Sillery	Liverpool, May [illegible]
	City of Venice s	Snow	Liverpool, May [illegible]
13	Wanderer s	Bond	Liverpool, May [illegible]
	Magician s	Wood	Liverpool, May [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

June 12—Steamers Scin[illegible], [illegible], M[illegible] and [illegible]
June 13—Steamers Karag[illegible], Bedlam, [illegible] Couch, Virawa and Pen[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Paddington s—503 cwt wheat Ralli brothers
Sabraon s—500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Algeria s—390 bales cotton Ralli Brothers [illegible] John L Kersten and Co, [illegible] [illegible]
Aston Hall s—3 bales wool [illegible] Hurbham, 175 bales wool [illegible]
Calliope s—4000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co, [illegible] wheat Finlay Muir and Co

FOR LONDON.

Irene s—315 cwt olibanum [illegible] fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co, [illegible] Govindjee, 9 cwt fishmaws [illegible] 30) bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, [illegible] cwt bees wax, 20 cwt Kamla, 35 [illegible] horns M Mohomed and Co
Oriental s—9 cases [illegible] Ardasir and Byramjee, 150 cwt linseed Glade and Co, 21 cwt ivory Nathoo Bharmall

FOR HULL.

Aurora s—6000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 6000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co
Lorenzo s—1007 cwt myrabolams Ebjee Oomersey, 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—12 bales woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algeria s—50 tons teak Merwanjee and Brothers, 380 cwt mowraseed Ralli Brothers
Duke of York s—4000 cwt wheat Finlay Muir and Co, 6000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 2000 cwt wheat Glade and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—2,001 cwt rapeseed and 1,626 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Arab s—20.0 cwt wheat John Fachiri, 30000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers
Kt Commander s—40 0 cwt linseed and 6000 cwt wheat Davi. Sassoon and Co, 67 bales cotton fly, N Futehally and Co 2.00 cwt wheat Owen and Owkeil, 275 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 400 rapeseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Æolus s—499 cwt mustardseed, A Blaschcek and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Lismore s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1007 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bucher, 5/00 cwt bone meal W and A Graham and Co 499 cwt mustardseed A Blaschcek and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—600 cwt buffalo horns, Prior de Saone and Co
Lavernock s—500 cwt myrabolams Volkart Brothers, 4000 cwt poppyseed A Blaschcek and Co, 150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co
Madagascar s—2850 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers 4000 cwt poppyseed, A Blaschcek and Co

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Company

FOR VENICE.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—13 cases candiments, M M Poonjiajee; 11 cwt aloes, 48 cwt cloves, Yan Shun and Co; 12 cwt aloes, 10 cwt hingda, 30 cwt googal, 81 cwt olibanum, 3 pots rose oil, 6 cwt jardaloo, and 6 cwt peacock feathers, Quan Lun Esoo.
Maria Valerie s—500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—8 chests opium Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co, 48 chests opium N J Aursham, 10 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co, 24 bales twist Framjee Bose and Co
Maria Valerie s—5000 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Maria Valerie s—2000 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 1100 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co. 800 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 380 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 400 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Maria Valerie s—420 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

265-8318-97—M N Saklatwalla—Tribhowandas Vanarsey and others vs Merwan Khodabad Irani—Mugnial and R—Part heard.
249-97—Edgelow and G—Hajee Sadick Hajee Ibrahim Maroni vs Arab Hajee Jawal Ali Rose and others—Hiralal M and M, and Ardesir H and D.
443-97—Thakardas D and C—Hajee Adam Sadick vs Hajee Esmail Jan Mahomed.
74-97—Hiralal M and M—Nathu Dharamsey vs Mowjee Madhowjee—Crawford B and Co.
413-97—Thackurdas D and C—Noor Mahomed Ebrahim vs Abdoola Ebrahim and others—Hiralal M and M.
366-97—F P Pavri—Bai Cooguubai vs Aldool Hoosein Currimbai and others.
419-96—J C Cama—Bai Cooverbhai and others vs Hormusjee Pestonjee Birajee Wadia and G.
232-97—M H Khan—Purshotam Narayen vs Motibai and others—Payne G and S.
314-97—Craigie L and G—La Societe General Mercantile vs Meralli Curramsey and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G,
110-97—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai V[illegible] vs Jafferbhoy Hassum and other[illegible] and C, and Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTO[illegible]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward v[illegible] C I Railway Co Ld—Crawford B and C[illegible]
504-97—Dikshit and D—Hoshbey K[illegible] Jafferjee—Framjee and D—Fast head[illegible]
278-95—F P Pavri for Plaintiff, a pauper—Cawa[illegible] Kharegatt vs Eduljee Hormusjee [illegible] another—Wadia and G.
55-98—Janardhan and A—Carl Wurtinburg [illegible] Mussawir and others—H J R Hon[illegible]
62-97—Boughton and B—Dowjee Ramjee [illegible] Villabai Madhavjee V.
539-96—Edgelow and G—Hassam Hajee [illegible] Latiff and others—Ardesir H and D[illegible]
578-96—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee [illegible] Lallubhoy Chagganlal and [illegible] and Mansuklal D and J.

UNDELIVERED TEL[illegible]

SPECIA[illegible] SHORT ADVER[illegible]SEMENTS.

The [illegible] for these [illegible] is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, [illegible] each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements [illegible] admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in [illegible] large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for [illegible] every description. Cigar and Cigarette Ca[illegible] Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scent [illegible], cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Ivory specially selected, seasoned in India, and converted into superior BILLIARD BALLS by experts in our own Factory. If bought during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, and give [illegible] satisfaction. Price list free.

D[illegible] HOSIERY.—Gents' Pure [illegible] Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts.—A[illegible] LORD, Apollo Street.

CO[illegible] NERVINE ELIXIR, one of [illegible] powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, [illegible] and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANOS (SECOND-HAND). By Schiedmayer, Broadwood, &c. In excellent condition. Offered cheap. PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure and suitable and being roasted and ground by the latest [illegible] packed in air-tight tins the [illegible] [illegible]TRA & Co., Coffee Mer[illegible] [illegible] B. DA[illegible] Street, Bombay.

[illegible] services of a EUROPEAN [illegible] thorough knowledge of Robinson's [illegible] Mill Machinery. Salary Rs. 300 to [illegible] free quarters Apply box "No. 888."

[illegible] mill near Calcutta, a [illegible] RING SPINNER for Platt's [illegible] Z, care of this paper.

[illegible] Colaba, opposite Post [illegible] commodious TOP and GROUND [illegible] S, for European and Parsee. [illegible] KHARAS.

[illegible] LL.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight [illegible] Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars [illegible] L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

[illegible] SALE of Valuable Furniture, [illegible] at Medows Street, Fort, next to Mr. N. [illegible] THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

[illegible] AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE [illegible] sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New [illegible] at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp [illegible] Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. [illegible] Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by [illegible] 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

[illegible] ORNAMENTAL MUSICAL [illegible] 33 to Rs. 100, Musical Toilet Sets, Rs. 15 [illegible] for Presents—STEFFENAUER and Co.,

[illegible] ONA HOTEL—QUIET, COM[illegible] ROOMY. This First class well established [illegible] the best position in Poona. Close to Gym[illegible] Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' [illegible] Railway Station. Each family has a separate [illegible] Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is [illegible] with convenient drawing-room and large

[illegible] LD SCOTCH WHISKEY [illegible] from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English or Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB

CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	...Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	,,	0	15
Do. No. II	,,	0	14
Do. No. III	,,	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	,,	0	12
PEKOE DUST	,,	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

[illegible] Messrs. FLETCHER BRO[illegible]ERS and Co. Grimsby [illegible] Powder 15 per cent. [illegible] per cwt. [illegible] Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at [illegible] 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon. [illegible] 5 Gallon Drums Rs. [illegible] per Gallon. [illegible] Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

[illegible]MCHANDRA & Co.,—Sol[illegible]

[illegible] MARINE STR[illegible]

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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

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Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

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To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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HEAD OFFICES :

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

CHUBB'S SAFE

IN

GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

USHERED in by a thunderstorm, which with its usual accompaniments of thunder, lightning, rain, and high winds, broke over this city in the middle of last week, the burst of the S. W. Monsoon rains has been a comparatively full one, the rainfall to date (that is, within the last eight days) having amounted to 19·53 inches, being over three times as much as that in the corresponding period last year, and double that in the year before, the fall of rain having being continuous from day to day throughout the week. The enquiry for Cotton from exporters has been a moderate one, and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower, in a steady maket. For Wheat there has been little or no demand. A belief has been current in the local market that the report of the panic in the Liverpool market consequent on the collapse of Leiter's Corner, has been somewhat overdrawn. There has been some demand for Seeds, especially for "Linseed, Rapeseed, and Poppyseed." A limited ready business has been reported in Exchange, and rates, which have been generally steady, show a falling off as compared with last Friday's to the extent of 3-32d. for Bank and 1-8d. for Private Paper. Money being easier, the rate of the Bank of Bombay was put down yesterday to 10 per cent,, at which level it remains this evening. In Government Paper there has been a strong to firmn feeling, and quotations have advanced, being 1 per cent higher for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 2 per cent. for 3 per Cents. There has been a drop in rates in Freights; ready lines for Continental ports is the only business of importance reported in a quiet market. In Imports there has been little doing.

MONEY.—As disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday there was an addition to the Cash Balance last week amounting to some 16 1-2 lakhs, at 103 3-4 lakhs, as against a diminution in the previous week of under 1-2 lakh, at 87 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 2 1-2 lakhs, and at the Branches an increase of over 2 1-2 lakhs. Private Deposits decreased by 22 1-2 lakhs; Loans by 26 1-2 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 6 3-4 lakhs.

At their Board Meeting yesterday afternoon, the Directors of the Presidency Bank lowered the Bank's rate by 2 per cent., making the minimum now stand at 10 per cent., the rate in the open market being 8 per cent. The tone of the market is now easy.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone last mail-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for ready Bank Paper, and a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were reported, but the business passing was small. On Monday rates were given at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level they remained without change throughout the day. Only a few Merchantss' Bills were offering, and the demand for Bank Paper was limited; a fair amount of forward business was reported. The market continued quiet in tone on Tuesday but steady, at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Mercantile Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for ready Bank Wire was very limited; a fair amount of forward business was reported on the part of the bazaar. Rates were steady the following day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The business passing was limited; Merchants' Bills were forthcoming to a very moderate extent, while there was but little enquiry for Bank Paper. Yesterday, rates opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level they receded 1-32d. all round, during the day. There was a large enquiry for Bank Paper, chiefly on the part of the Bazaar, and a fair amount of business was reported. Quiet in tone to-day, the market opened at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, but there was a small enquiry for Bank Paper. The business passing was meagre, and the market closes quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-32d.	,,
Francs	1·69	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations opened last Saturday at 94 5-8 and 94 13-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a quiet market; 3 per Cents declined to 85. The market was firm in tone on Monday at 94 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 94 7-8 for the 1st July Settlement; 3 per Cents recovered to 88. There was a strong feeling in the market on Tuesday with 94 3-4 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents and 95 for Account; for Threes 86 was named. Quotations were given on Wednesday at 95 and 95 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively, fot 3 1-2 per Cents, in a strong [illegible] Threes were unchanged. Quotations for 3 1-2 [illegible]ents partially advanced yesterday to 95 for Money and 95 3-16 for Account; for Threes 85 was named. To-day there has been a further advance in rates to 95 1-4 for both cash and the 1st July settlement, though the tone of the market has been weak; 3 per Cents are 2 per cent. higher, at 87, nominal.

SHARES.—Prices have shown a tendency to favour buyers, this being particularly the case in Mill Scrip; in Presses and Miscellaneous shares there has been but little movement. We have to report a decline of Rs. 95, in Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 75, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 70, in Presidency; of Rs. 50 in city of Bombay; of Rs. 45 each, in Manockjee Petit, and Ripon; of Rs. 40 each, in China, David, and Sholapore; of Rs. 30, in Connaught; of Rs. 25, in Oriental; of Rs. 15, in Hindustan; of Rs. 10, in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Imperial, and Queen; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Frawji Petit; and of Rs. 5, in Colaba Land and Mill. In Presses, Breul's Cawnpore are Rs. 5, lower, and Mofussil, Rs. 2 1-2 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour and Delhi and Northern India Flour, have declined Rs. 15 each, while Marks and Co., have advanced Rs. 8. In Banks, Bank of Madras shares have advanced Rs. 30; Bank of Bombay, Rs. 22 1-2, and Bank of Bengal Rs. 20.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The up-country demand shows signs of falling off, dealers awaiting the full set in of the south-west monsoon rains. Stocks of grey goods are rather heavy for the time of year; and the forward business doing is on a very small scale. In Rates there has been no change of any importance. For Bleached goods there has been some enquiry, low and medium makes of Nainsookhs being mostly in request, with prices unchanged. In Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed and Locally-made goods a moderate business has been done, prices remaining at their previous level. The clearances of Imported goods from the bazaar during the week have been 2,700 packages, and of Local some 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—Mill-owners are reported to be anxious sellers, but find only a few buyers. China buyers are operating very slowly, and rates are weak. There is but a moderate demand, in a quiet market. Official quotations are as follows :—

Twist ......No. 6s	Mule,	As.	3 1-2	to	4 1-8	per lb.
,, ...8s	,,	,,	3 5-8	,,	4 1-4	,,
,, ...10s	,,	,,	3 7-8	,,	4 5-8	,,
,, ...12s	,,	,,	4	,,	4 3-4	,,
,, ...16s	,,	,,	4 1-2	,,	5 1-4	,,
,, ...20s	,,	,,	4 3-4	,,	5 1-2	,,
,, ...24s	,,	,,	5 3-8	,,	6	,,
,, ...30s	,,	,,	6 1-4	,,	6 3-4	,,
,, ...40s	,,	,,	7	,,	7 3-4	,,

METALS.—The price of Braziers' Copper has declined 4 annas per cwt.; Yellow Metal is unchanged; and Swedish Bar Iron is 8 annas per candy lower.

COALS.—During the week there have been sales of a line of Japan, for June shipment, at Rs. 15 per ton. Watson's Hartley have chan.ed hands at Rs. 16 1-4 per ton. Deshagur was sold by speculators for July to September shipment from Rs. 15 1-2 to 14 1-2, and ready in harbour from Rs. 16 1-2 to 15 1-2 per ton. The market closes steady in tone; we quote alongside :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton.
West	Nil.	Nil.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Nil.	Nil.
Cardiff	Nil.	Nil.
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Bengal	Rs. 16½ per ton.	Rs. 15½ to 14½ ,,
Singareni	,, 15 ,,	,, 14½
Seebpore	Nil.	Nil.
Sanctoria	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur	,, 16½ ,,	,, 16 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Exporters have been in the market throughout the past week, purchasing on a moderate scale; but the local mills have shown a tendency to being backward buyers, their takings having been inconsiderable. To-day a moderate business has passed, shippers being buyers of chiefly Dhollera, Dhamgaum, and Amraoti descriptions, and the mills of mostly Kundwa, and Karanja. The marketis steady in tone, with prices Rs. 3 per candy lower for New Broach, and Rs. 2 for New Bengal.

The arrivals of Cotton of the New Crop into Bombay during the week have been 44,000 bales, compared with 63,000 bales last week. and 26,500 bales in the corresponding week last year. The total arrivals to date are 1,535,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

	Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 118	3 1-3[illegible]
Do. Fully Good	120	3 [illegible]
Do. Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balasore, Fine	118	3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandeish, Fully Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oomra, Fully Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dholera, Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Fully Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. G. Dharwar, Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ch, Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Good	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	211,000	328,500
Berar	414,000	293,000
Khandeish	337,500	245,000
Barsee and Nuggur	86,500	69,500
Hingunghat	10,500	10,500
Persian and Sind	15,000	23,000
Broach	152,000	137,500
Dhollera	258,500	223,500
Compta and Dharwar	45,000	60,500
Westerns	5,500	8,500
	1,535,500	1,399,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	45,013	27,739	19,515
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	1,423,978	1,174,800	1,585,190
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	25,827	13,002	16,953
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	356,677	449,471	635,054
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	4,040	10,972	1,177
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	239,211	301381	233,400

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The former market has been quiet with practically no enquiry, and prices have fallen 2 to 3 annas per cwt., White Pessy 91 per cent. being quoted at Rs. 5-9-0 per cwt., and 85 per cent. at Rs. 5 8-0 per cwt. In Seeds there has been a little demand for Linseed, Poppyseed,, and Rapeseed. Quotations are given this evening at Rs. 6-0,6 per cwt. for Bold Linseed, Rs. 6-9-0 for Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, Rs. 7-5-0 and Rs. 6-13-0 for Gingelly, White and Mixed, respectively.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	283,382	44,411	60,957
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	4,596,056	672,833	2,704,340
Linseed for the week	59,406	11,746	63,435
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	891,544	273,149	29,79,840
Rapeseed for the week	71,712	35,951	16,409
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	[illegible]54,489	862,416	644,783
Gingellyseed for the week	[illegible]21,416	563	1,431
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	[illegible]70,076	378,269	815,21

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	212,550	—	19,882
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	4,332,8 6	2,813	1,133,10[illegible]
Linseed for the week	75,098	39,079	120,[illegible]50
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	1,417,914	353,949	2,267,048
Rapeseed for the week	29,237	92,303	36,[illegible]
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	1,035,553	673,762	576,620
Gingellyseed for the week	46,339	9,998	6,599
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	1,277,711	383,853	1,030,032

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 11th June, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
New Capital account	19,84,910	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,90,701 15 10 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 28,05,6:5 11 4	50,96,387	11	2
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	205,72,121	2	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	24,331	12	11
Sundries	13,17,869	0	0
Total	359,95,623	10	10
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	20,89,293	9	0
Other authorised Investments	11,87,418	5	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	97,44,308	10	3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	67,07,031	10	6
Bills discounted and purchased	64,64,515	1	3
Balances with other Banks	7,06,103	3	9
Bullion	16,411	7	4
Dead stock	7,86,304	15	4
Stamps	13,160	1	10
Sundries	75,026	15	2
	277,89,798	15	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	82,05,824	11	5
Total	359,95,623	10	10

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 19.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Celestis. Hymns, Introit No. 2, 556, 189 and 32.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 170, 27 and 308. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Bunnett in F.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 4, 260, 197 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong—Hymns 261, 535 and 477.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 285, 269 and 233.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Plain.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 181, 370 and 193.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Marathi Service, 10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rabator.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
Behind the Apollo Hotel.

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 293, 350 and 291. Psalm 40 and 1-21.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 245, 279 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 254 and 296.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 506, 362 and 511.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 226, 375 and 372.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
10 a.m.—Childrens Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).
Alms for general expenses.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor Rev. F. W. Dunster will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School with Adult Bible Classes.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. G. Ledgard—Hymns 196, 197 and 35.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Psalm 106. tune 160. Hymns 193, 21 and 257.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 11, 2nd tune, 95, 125 and 266.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

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SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARK—June 14, at Calcutta, the wife of A. McDougal, Clark, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GOVER—McARDLE—June 8, at Choubattia, by the Rev Fr Engelbert, Charles A. Gover, Schoolmaster, 93rd Highlanders, to Minnie Helena, eldest daughter of the late Jas McArdle, Schoolmaster, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

DEATHS.

BION—June 11, at Monghyr, the Rev Ruprecht Bion, of St Gallen, Switzerland, for 51 years a missionary in India, aged 80 years.

LECKIE—June 11, at Doloo, Cachar, John Leckie, Manager, Doloo Tea Estate, of dysentery.

MACLEAN—June 12, at Domdima Tea Estate, Western Dooars, after a few day's illness, Donald Maclean, from jaundice.

ZENKER—June 10, Fell asleep in Christ, at Muttra, after much suffering, bravely borne, Miss Christina Zenker C M S.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

Now that the Americans by sea and the insurgents by land are closing in upon the doomed city of Manila and that a German squadron is hovering round to see if perchance the Fatherland may pick up a small island or port, special interest attaches to an account given of the Philippines and Manila in the *Cosmopolitan* of October, 1897. Although this account appears in an American magazine, it was written before the destruction of the Maine and the outbreak of hostilities, and it may be regarded as giving a fairly impartial account of Spanish rule in the Philippines. The two American travellers, to whom we are indebted for this interesting article, after a voyage of three days from Hongkong found themselves in Manila day, "a magnificent body of water, on which the navies of the world might find abundant room to manœuvre." Manila is a city of some three thousand souls situated at the mouth of the muddy river Passig. Old Manila lies on the left bank and is surrounded by massive walls two hundred years old. Like Bombay and old Edinburgh, Manila used to have her gates closed at nightfall, but this practice has been discontinued for fifty years. The walls however are still standing and may prove useful to the city in this crisis of her fate. Outside the walls is the fashionable drive and promenade called the Luneta, which is crowded in the evening with carriages and pedestrians All the carriages have to drive in one direction except that of the Governor-General, who alone has the proud privilege of going in a direction opposed to that of the rest of the world. Excellent music is provided by the military bands and the promenade flashing with hundreds of lights presents a brilliant appearance. The cool breeze from the bay is delightful after the sultry air of the city. Binoudo, the business quarter, is on the other side of the river. It contains the business offices and public offices, few of which are of imposing height on account of the danger to be apprehended from earthquakes. Indeed, special permission has to be obtained from Government for the erection of buildings of three or four stories. For the same reason the two storied residences of the upper classes have their upper stories made of wood. Few of the dwelling houses have any window glass. "Its place is taken by a peculiar, thin, translucent oyster shell, cut into squares so small that there will be some two hundred and fifty of them in a window eight feet by four. The effect produced is not unpleasant, for the intense glare of the tropical sun is effectually softened. The windows are all in sliding frames and are often so arranged that the whole side of a house may be thrown open to the breeze." Our Indian architects might derive some useful hints from these facts about the construction of houses in Manila. In Damaun two hundred years ago oyster shells were used instead of glass for windows. Perhaps their use still survives in Portuguese India or might be revived with beneficial results in up-country stations, where houses have to be shut up during the hot hours of the day.

In matters of municipal and imperial administration we do not suppose that India has much to learn from the study of Spanish rule in the Philippines. In Manila, although the buildings are composed of inflammable materials, there is no adequate protection against fire and destructive conflagrations are of frequent occurrence. While our travellers were there, several thousand native huts were burnt down and little notice was taken of the incident. More excitement was caused on another occasion by a fire on the Rozario. The Chinese, whose houses were exposed to the fire, refused to move and military force had to be employed to turn them out of their houses. Their doors were beaten in with axes. "In each case the soldiers first turned their attention to the money-box; then to the stock of goods, which was thrown into the street in order to *save* it. They then seized the unfortunate proprietors by their pig tails and threw them after their stock in trade," A great collection of goods was piled up taken from a large number of shops, many of which had never been in danger. "Sentries were promptly posted to prevent thieving by those who could not afford to pay for the privilege. Those who could, reaped a rich harvest that night, and even in broad daylight the following morning carts heavily laden with plunder continued to ply between the Rozario and the more disreputable parts of the city, while decent citizens were stopped by the sentries and compelled to make a detour in order to reach their places of business." If similar scenes of confusion and plunder are enacted on the occurrence of earthquakes, the inhabitants of Manila can have had little reason to complain of want of excitement even in the days of peace. The Spanish officials go to the Philippines to make money as fast as possible and are far from scrupulous in making their fortunes from the Governor-General downwards. Great ingenuity is shown in devising methods of taxation. The most vexatious tax is a kind of poll tax levied on every person in the colony over eighteen years of age. This tax takes the form of a *cedula personal* or personal certificate, the price of which varies from twenty-five dollars to a dollar and a half, [illegible] less than three dollars for th[illegible] [illegible]pelled to give fifteen days [illegible] or pay an additional [illegible] half. These [illegible] annuall[illegible] for the benefit of the central Government. The inhabitants of the islands get very little in return for this heavy tribute. The courts of justice are notoriously venal, and very little is done for the education of the people. There are no roads except in the neighbourhood of the large towns and bridges are almost unknown. We are told that few of the so-called roads are passable for any vehicle save a buffalo sled even in the dry season, and during the rainy season they become impassible even for a man on horseback, the water buffalo being the only beast that can make its way through the bottomless sea of mud into which they are converted. The greatest good the Spaniards have effected in the Philippines is the suppression of the piracy of the Moros, who used to infest the islands. Brigandage, however, still flourishes on land and even in the neighbourhood of Manila life and property are far from safe.

[illegible] the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the [illegible] has expressed its dis[illegible] G[illegible] adv[illegible] the [illegible] larly [illegible] ously e[illegible] answer o[illegible] poration m[illegible] abolition of [illegible] transfer of its [illegible] "assisted by a sp[illegible] Government." In rep[illegible] letter was written so diplo[illegible] was generally believed to ha[illegible] by a member of Government w[illegible] close acquaintance at first ha[illegible] cipal problems in Bombay The letter [illegible] that while Government had decided o[illegible] abolition of the Plague Committee, a fin[illegible] decision as to the form in which its work would be carried on was still under consideration. It was however intimated that "there would be [illegible] agency more or less under the direct control of Government, and whether it should work in co-operation with the Municipal Commissioner or be affiliated to the Municipal executive is a subject for future determination." After six weeks of consideration Government made known its decision on the application of these general principles. It was that the responsibility for all plague operations in Bombay should be undertaken by the Municipal Commissioner "subject to the direct control of the Plague Commissioner as representing Government and their expert advisers." Even the reduction, maintenance, or increase of staff is to be "subject to the special orders of Government." The resolution further set forth that to assist in the plague work a special Deputy Commissioner would be appointed and under the Epidemic Diseases Act would be invested with all the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the Municipal Act; and in the same way a special medical officer would be appointed for the oversight of the Plague Hospitals, and would be deemed to be a Joint Health Officer under the Municipal Act. It is against these proposals that the Corporation, if not with unanimity at least without a dissentient voice and without any word of objection from the Commissioner has raised a protest.

The principal reason for the attitude thus taken up is that in spite of the lessons of past experience and the absence of emergent need such as existed fifteen months ago Government are continuing a policy of "requiring the Corporation to take no responsibility in the administration of the plague measures except that of providing funds without check or control." What was asked for by the Municipality was the co-operation of a Government officer with the Commissioner but instead of that Mr. Snow is made expressly subordinate to the Plague Commissioner, and the Corporation is given no voice whatever in the question of plague administration. Even Government must admit that during the six months in which the Municipal executive were responsible to the Corporation for their management of the epidemic, the civic body in no way abused the control it possessed. Whatever money was required in the prosecution of the campaign was freely provided; and attempts to add a fifth wheel to coach by the appointment of advisory committees were promptly rejected. Too many members found it necessary to leave the stricken city to reside temporarily elsewhere, but in its collective capacity the Corporation quietly and faithfully supported the Executive in its arduous battle and did not hinder the fight by unnecessary interference. The apologists of the Plague Committee tell us that if they had been similarly unhampered by the controlling authority—Government—they would have achieved far better results. However this may be, when Lord Sandhurst wrote to the President of the Corporation informing him that it was necessary for Imperial reasons that a special organisation should be constituted for the suppression of the plague, the Corporation did not demur in view of the supreme emergency. But it is contended with much force that now the special organisation has been disbanded, and the situation in regard to the disease is satisfactory, the time has come for the Corporation to be again entrusted with the functions in regard to this and other epidemic diseases delegated to it through the powers given to the chief of the executive under the Municipal Act. We cannot agree with Mr. Mehta that the organization will be more obnoxious than the old one, except in the sense that the Commissioner, as being directly responsible to Government will be less independent than as a member of the Plague Committee. The executive work will be performed by the Municipal Commissioner, and not by officers with whom it is a matter of no concern how quickly the civic funds are spent. The Commissioner had to fight an unequal battle against extravagance under the old system, and much expenditure was lightly entered upon without his being consulted in any way; whereas, now, although he must consult the Plague Commissioner at every step, he is the officer upon whom the main responsibility for the work will rest. This is really a great step in advance over the discredited system, but we are inclined to share the opinion that it does not go far enough. The Commissioner might well have been trusted to give effect as far as possible to the wishes of Government, without being made responsible to a Secretariat officer for his policy and the strength of his staff. In the course of the debate on the first reading of the City Improvement Bill, Sir Charles Ollivant pointed out that the Municipal Commissioner is appointed by Government and is moveable by Government, and asked "if Government told him to bring forward a scheme, is it to be thought that he would decline to do so?" Similarly it may be asked whether if the Commissioner had a free hand in plague management, he would be likely to go counter to the known wishes of Government in regard to plague policy. We are therefore unable to see the necessity of continuing to override the provisions of the Municipal Act.

Upon the advice of so eminent an authority as Mr. Mehta the Corporation [illegible] spite of the plenary powers Gov[illegible] possesses under the Epidemic [illegible] has declared that "the positi[illegible] resolution of Governme[illegible] Commissioner, inde[illegible] and entirely subo[illegible] consistent wi[illegible] Municip[illegible] ge[illegible]gal the Corporation would appear to be on stronger ground, unless indeed the resolution (which is somewhat ambiguously worded) simply means that the Corporation will be asked to make the appointment, and it will be sanctioned by Government. How far Government is entitled to appoint a "joint Health officer," is another controversial point. It is to be deeply regretted that a conflict of this character should be looming at a time when the words of the Government letter of April 18th, apply with great force : "His Excellency in Council is encouraged to hope that the cordial co-operation of the Corporation will be maintained and that on all sides prompt endeavours will be made to remove any cause of friction, for if ever there was a public duty in which the ideas and interests of all classes and authorities must be identical . . . . it is the duty of combatting the plague, which unchecked might devastate the city and ruin the commercial prosperity of Bombay." In view of this great need Government might with advantage consider how it can concede to the views of the Corporation [illegible] that 'the time has now [illegible] of the plague [illegible] working of the [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] me[illegible] is lik[illegible] inscribe[illegible] with an additional [illegible] for Tirah. Those who went through the whole of the recent operations therefore will receive a medal and two bars.

YESTERDAY was the first day for nearly twelve months in which no deaths from plague were registered. The number of new attacks was but four and the total mortality from all causes, 69, is slightly below normal.

A RESOLUTION reviewing the annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897 reads as under :—The report shows a slight increase in the population of the Asylums. The year was somewhat more unhealthy than 1896, but it is satisfactory to learn that the health of the inmates of the Hyderabad Asylum has improved of late years. Owing chiefly to the scarcity, the cost of the Asylums in 1897 exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by Rs. 5,065-13-3. The report is generally satisfactory and raises no questions which call for any special remarks.

THE case, in which some thirteen persons have been charged by the Bombay Police with counterfeiting Queen's coin, came on for hearing, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. All the accused were represented by legal gentlemen, and Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. As far as can be judged at present from the attitude taken up by the defence, the line of argument likely to be followed will be to show that the Farukhabad and the Moorshidabad coins cannot be considered to be Queen's coin in that they are not current as legal tender. Mr. Nicholson tried to meet this argument in opening the case for the prosecution yesterday, when he directed the attention of the court to Act VI. of 1896, which so amended section 2[illegible]0 of the Indian Penal Code to bring the manufacture of these coins within the purview of the statute. He quoted some old regulations passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in the years 1793 and 1803 and in later years, which authorised the striking off Moorshidabad and Farukhabad coins in the mint at Calcutta, and on the strength of these he argued that though these coins now ceased to be in currency, it was illegal to counterfeit them under the amended section 230 of the I. P. Code.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces "The Growth and Influence of Music in relation to Civilization," by Henry Tipper. The work traces the development of music from the earliest times in both eastern and western countries to our own time.—With the same firm Mr. Fred Turner, the librarian at the Brentford Public Library, is publishing a history of his town under the title "Brentford Literary and Historical Sketches".

"ADDITIONAL particulars with regard to divorce and matrimonial causes, and further information respecting the parties in such proceedings. These are among the new features of Mr. John Macdonell's exceedingly interesting annual official compilation of Civil Judicial Statistics just presented to Parliament. Mr. Macdonell has, as usual, summed up the information of his tables in a luminous introduction, illustrated by those modern diagrams which give to the presentation of such brilliant aid in the instantaneous [illegible] French say, his points, so that they literally, as the [illegible] "leap to the eyes." Perhaps the most striking fact presented as to the figures of judicial divorce and separation is the relief given to the victims of unhappy marriage among the poor. In 1895, the case of the poor woman deserted by her husband, or brutally treated by him, or driven from him by his persistent cruelty, or left to maintain herself and her children while he [illegible] still at liberty to appear on the scene and make her life an additional burden to her, was at last adequately considered by Parliament. She was enabled to obtain from a magistrate what was practically an order for judicial separation. How much this reform was wanted was shown by the immediate increase of such orders from 1,035 to 5,399. Whatever difference of opinion may still prevail respecting divorce with a view to remarriage, it can at all events hardly be doubted that the removal from more than 5,000 homes of cruel persecution and the fear of cruelty is a satisfactory achievement of the law.

A RECENT French judgment, says the Tunis correspondent of the *Morning Post*, may be cited as an illustration of Arab manners and Gallic sentences. An Arab was travelling through the interior with his wife; he was on donkeyback and she was afoot. By came a rich Arab on horseback and offered her a lift behind him. She accepted, and presently, in the course of the journey, confided that she was unhappily married. Her companion proposed a plan by which she might elope with him, and she agreed to it readily. Accordingly, when they came to a branch road they increased their pace and paid no heed to the protestations of the husband, who was soon left behind. He succeeded in tracking them to the horseman's village, only to find that precaution had been taken against his arrival, for everybody asserted that they had known the runaway pair for many years as man and wife and that the real husband must be an impudent impostor. The unfortunate man had recourse to the French, who were first puzzled how to act in the face of a village's unanimous testimony. At last a happy thought occurred to the judge. He placed the real husband's dogs in one room, those of the other man in another, and confronted the woman with both. Arab dogs are very faithful to their own households and very fierce towards all strangers; so, though she did her utmost to irritate her own dogs, they could not be kept from fawning on her, and though she [illegible] blandishment towards the dogs of her [illegible] barked and showed their teeth [illegible] fury. The judge thereupon [illegible] back to her husband, and [illegible] with the following notice [illegible] dog is here more to be [illegible] Arabs. As a dog is on [illegible] opprobrium, [illegible] ment th[illegible]

THE [illegible] Gallery [illegible] just [illegible] on[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE FIRST AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

It is reported from Hongkong that American transports have reached Iloilo.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

It is semi-officially stated in Berlin that the assembling of a German squadron at Manila in nowise implies the abandonment of German neutrality in the present war, the object of sending warships there being to protect the large German interests in the Philippines

THE MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

JUNE 17.

Absolute silence reigns regarding the whereabouts of the American expedition under the command of General Shafter, which was reported to have left Tampa on Saturday, the 11st instant.

RENEWED BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

The United States warships renewed the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba for an hour yesterday morning, over 5,000 projectiles being fired, with the result of silencing a number of the batteries.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius fired three 250lb. charges of gun cotton over the fortifications of the harbour into a small bay where the Spanish torpedo vessels were lying, with what result is at present unknown, but one charge was seen to strike an island in the Bay tearing a huge hole in the earth.

DEFENCE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, yesterday evening, in replying to criticisms by Mr. J. G. Macneill and Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, Sir Henry Fowler vigorously defended the Indian Government and its admirable Civil Service.

In the course of his speech the right hon. member praised especially the Railway and Irrigation policy of the Indian Government, and stated that the taxation of India amounted to only one shilling and nine pence per head.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

The 4th Egyptian Brigade under Colonel Collinson, is under orders to join the Khartoum expedition.

THE INDIA LOAN BILL.

JUNE 16.

The India Loan Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Commons, an amendment by Sir W. Wedderburn in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee of Enquiry into Indian Finance being rejected by the House.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Lord George Hamilton has declined to alter his decision to exclude the public from the sittings of the Currency Commission.

COUNT ARCOVALLEY'S ASSAILANT.

The assailant of Count Arcovalley, Secretary to the German Embassy, proves to be an Englishman, named Trodd, who is of weak intellect.

Papers found in his pockets show that he intended to shoot the American Ambassador.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon replying to Sir Ashmead-Bartlett, said that a British Syndicate and the Chinese Railway Director have signed an agreement to extend the northern line from Pekin to Newchwang.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The telegram giving the result of the Ascot Gold Cup should read as follows:—

Elf II	1
The Rush	2
Cartouche III	3

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. *Ganges*, with the homeward mails of the 11th instant, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

PLAGUE AT HUBLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE' JUNE 17.

Plague authority reports officially six indigenous plague cases at Hubli, Mysore Border, on the 11th. Between the 30th ultimo and 8th instant twenty plague deaths were catalogued, and many other plague deaths occurred previous to the dates mentioned.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Home Department—Surgeon-Captain J. J. Bourke is posted to Bombay to officiate as Chemical Examiner. Surgeon-Captain S. A. C. Dallas is posted to the Central Provinces.

Foreign Department—Mr. A. Lucas officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Berar, vice Mr. Obbard. The appointment of Mr. E. S. Cunningham as American Consul at Aden is recognised. Surgeon-Major R. Shore is appointed Residency Surgeon at Mewar vice Surgeon-Major Pank; Surgeon-Major H. R. Woolbert officiates as Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan. Captain L. N. Younghusband is appointed Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch Resident, Turkish Arabia, is granted six months' furlough.

Military Department—One appointment in the First Class of the order of British India, and five in Second Class are gazetted to Native Officers of Gwalior, Kashmir Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Maler Kotla, Imperial Service troops as a recognition of their services with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant Haworth, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps. Honorary Major King resigns his commission in G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, but is permitted to retain rank and wear uniform on retirement.

Marine Department—Chief Engineer Collins retires from 1st instant. Extention of leave on medical certificate are gazetted for six months to Commander Bacon and for three months to Lieutenant Warden.

U. S. I. GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL FOR 1898.

The United Service Institute Gold Medal for essay of 1898, has been awarded to Major H. Mullaly, R. E., Silver medal being also specially awarded to Captain C. H. Clay, 43rd Gurkhas. Subject of year was, Creation and Maintenance of reserve of officers for Indian Army.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Trieste left here for Bombay this evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 22nd about noon.

JUNE 16.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Indus, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 7th instant, arrived at Suez on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

JUNE 17.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 17th instant, via Mombasa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

[illegible] Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] Dhowanuggur	3 1-32
[illegible] Manchester Market has been quiet.	
[illegible] per cent. Consols	111 7-16
[illegible] Rentes	103 1-2ex
[illegible] Loan	113 1-2
[illegible] Rupee Paper	62 9-16
[illegible]	26 13-16

[illegible] of England Returns for the week ending [illegible] the following results:—Total Bullion, [illegible] £200,000; Public Deposits, [illegible] £800,000; Other Deposits, [illegible] £300,000; Other Securities, [illegible] 700,000; Notes and Gold, [illegible] £300,000. The Bank's Reserve [illegible] liabilities.

POONA COMMAND O[illegible]

(FROM OUR CORRESPOND[illegible])

POO[illegible]

Colonel Nurse, Staff Corps, on va[illegible] ment of officiating Assistant Quarter[illegible] head-quarters Bombay Command, on [illegible] May 1898 and until assuming the duties of officiating Assistant Adjutant-General head-quarters Bombay Command, on 17th May 1898, was employed on general duty at Poona from (8th to 17th May 1898).

Military Works Department:—Captain Capper, Royal Engineers, on return from field service is temporarily attached to the office of Chief Engineer, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination laid down in para. 120 G. Army Regulations India Volume 2:—Lieut. Cassels, 10th Bo. L. Infantry, Lieut. Macpherson, 24th Bo. I.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for appointment of Acting Paymaster:—Lieut. Gibbs 20th Hussars, Lieut. Markham, 1st Batt. S. L. I., Lieut. Bradford, 2nd Batt. R. I. R. The undermentioned officers have qualified for promotion to rank of Lieuts.:—2nd Lieut. Baker; 2nd Lieut. Darling; 2nd Lieut. Trusman 2nd Batt. Manchester Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under leave rules for Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from date of being struck off duty till day of sailing, the specified period to count from date of leaving India. Captain Creagh, Staff Corps Wing Officer, 21st Bo. I., for six months, pension service twelvth year commenced 5th February, 1898.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Major Whitefield, six months, on medical certificate, from 9th May, 1898, out of India, in continuation of leave granted in Command Order No. 224 of 1898.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Second Class Assistant Surgeon Prescott, six months, on medical certificate, in India.

Extension of leave Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Bruce, 31st Field Battery, from 25th July to 15th October 1898, on private affairs.

Extension leave is granted in Command Order No. 148 of 1898. 2nd Bombay Grenadiers—to Major Leslie 3 months on medical certificate, granted by Secretary of State for India.

26th Bombay Rifles, Major Williams 3 months on Medical Certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

OFFICERS PROHIBITED FROM RECEIVING VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

With reference to Adjutant-General's Bombay Army Circular No. 246-10860 dated 6th October 1887, the following extract from proceedings of Government of India in the Home Department under date Simla 6th, Military Department No. 1701, 1898, is published, 6th, June, 1898, for information and guidance:—Read Home Department resolution dated 22nd July 1887 receipt of testimonials and addresses by servants Government resolution. By rules attached to resolution above quoted all servants of Government are prohibited, subject to stated exemptions from receiving complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form or testimonials of any kind, and from attending public meetings or complimentary entertainments of formal and public character held in their honour. Several instances have recently occurred in which arrangements for presentations of testimonials have been made and subscriptions have been collected apparently in ignorance of the fact, that proceedings were irregular and that rules prohibit Government Officials from receiving testimonials of any kind. It has also more than once occurred lately that formal character has been given to farewell entertainments, such as are permitted by rule 3, by publication in newspapers of speeches being made them. The Governor-General in Council under these circumstances finds it necessary to call the attention of local Governments and Administrations to rules and to request that it may be again impressed on all officers that they must be strictly observed with a view to bringing them to the notice of the public. The Governor-General in Council directs that they be re-published in "Gazette" of India, and "Gazette" of Local Governments and Administrations. These rules do not apply to receipt of addresses by head of any Government or Administration.

NEWS FROM POONA.

During last two days it has been raining hard in Poona and also in the surrounding districts. Last night very heavy rain fell on the Ghauts, and the morning trains were consequently late. The Sungum river rose considerably above its ordinary level, much of the land bordering on either side is under water.

The Gunners of Kirkee gave a paper chase this afternoon, despite the weather. A fair attendance assembled at the Royal Artillery Mess to witness the finish. A good contingent of riders turned out and joined in the chase; the going was heavy, the course was laid down about four miles in extent including fourteen jumps, three of which were water jumps. Major Burton and the officers of the Royal Artillery were at home.

Some cases of plague was reported in Bhor State, the people coming from that side were being examined near Sowar Gate Chowky in the city.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain F. H. Seymour, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles and Brindisi, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Ali, Mr M	Leistiken, Mr
Alexander, Capt F H	Mackenzie, Mr G A
Bryne, Mr and Mrs C H	Mant, Mr R N
Biggwither, Mr and Mrs	McLean, Dr W W L
Barker, Mr W	Manley, Mr and Mrs R, 2 children and infant
Bryce, Lieut W G	
Cape, Mr J J	Palmer, Mr F
Craig, Mr J	Ryall, Capt E C
Cracknell, Miss	Russell, Mrs, friend and child
Cope, Mr R C	Smith, Mr
Gooch, Pte E E	Sconce, Mr H A
Henderson, Mr R	Taylor, Lieut A H
Jones, Miss A	Winson, Rev R and Mrs
Ken, Capt J	Winson, Master
Lawrenson, Lieut T G P	Welman, Mrs and 2 infants

FOR MARSEILLES.

Adie, Mrs	Horridge, Mrs S
Attfield, Mr I S	Jenkins, Mr D Pill
Ballajee, Mr B	McLeod, Genl D J S
Brand, Lieut H	Mulroney, Surg-Major
Barrett, Major G G	Monteath, Hon J
Blood, Genl Sir B	Nott, Surg-Capt A H
Cook, Lieut-Col W	Nicholls, Capt A
Cook, Mrs	Pigott, Capt V R
Cooper, Capt E E	Roe, Miss
Chubb, Miss	Somerville, Rev Dr J
Cookson, Capt G A	Somerville, Rev S
Churchill, Lieut W S	Sparkes, Mr H W
Carmichael, Mr and Mrs E	Sparkes, Mr W J
Covrie, Lieut	Scudamore, Capt W V
Cristen, Lieut J C H	Tucker, Mr D
Ellis, Mr J B	Tisdall, Mr C J
Fagan, Col J L	Watson, Pte
Gee, Surg-Capt F W	Walker, Mr A C
Geddes, Capt J G	Williams, Mr H
Gordon, Mrs	Windsor, Surg-Lieut F N
Harman, Mr G B	Woods, Mr H C

FOR BRINDISI.

Ellea, Brig-Genl E R	McYarn, Surg-Col P J
Grieve, Mr W S	Udny, Sir R
Kent, Mr R T	

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kola, Captain J. W. Livingstone, which arrived on Thursday evening from Karachi, experienced light variable airs and heavy south-west swell from Karachi to Diu Head, thence to port fresh south-west monsoon. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Maria Valerie, Captain A. Fellner, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste via Karachi, encountered bad weather and very strong wind for two hours, from N. E., then changed to W. N. W. and high sea, from S. W., with rain and thick weather.

Yesterday the Port Officer Bombay receives the following telegram from the Meterogical Observer of Simla "Lower W storm signal."

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 185A of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, empowers the Local Governments to authorize selected subordinate Judges to take down the evidence of witnesses appearing before them in English instead of, as at present, in the vernacular, in cases in which an appeal is allowed. So far as I am aware the Bombay Government have not as yet authorized any of the subordinate Judges in this Presidency to take down the evidence in English, consequently the practice of recording it in the vernacular is invariably followed in all civil courts in the Mofussil. This practice besides causing a great loss of public time puts the parties concerned to needless expenses in getting the evidence so recorded translated into English when cases are sent up to superior courts on appeal—In my opinion Government will do well to authorize, as an experiment such of the Subordinate Judges situated at the Sudder stations (where pleaders practising in the civil courts are, generally speaking, good English scholars) as have, in the opinion of Government, a competent knowledge of English, to take down the evidence in that language and not in the vernacular. If the experiment proves a success—as I have little doubt it will—it will be an enormous gain as regards the saving of time and the expenses of making translations, and the rapidity with which appeals can be disposed of by higher courts. It will enable the Judges to get through more work in a shorter time and greatly diminish the expenses of appeals. Any thing which will lessen the cost of getting justice would undoubtedly be of the highest importance to the public. I think there can be no difficulty in finding subordinate Judges who have such a competent knowledge of English that there will be little chance of error in the record of the evidence taken down by them. If the experiment [illegible] Government can of course legally revoke the authority so given.—Yours, &c,

Rutnagiri, June 14. P. R. DESAI.

WE do not appreciate the worth of a thing until we have lost it. Chambers's Journal thinks the farmers who own the large tract of land in Essex which was in November last flooded by salt water owing to the breakdown of a sea-wall may think of this adage when they ruefully look at their sodden ground. The despised worms, by their constant burrowings, kept the land well drained; but when the sea flood came they were all killed, and the sea birds had a great feast. That land, measuring about 50,000 acres, is still in a spongy state, and is likely to remain so until the farmers' friends—the worms—have had time to recover their lost position.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

It is late in the day to speak of Mr. Gladstone, and impossible, at this hour of the day, to say anything which has not been said before. Therefore I will confine myself to a new part of the subject, a part hitherto unconsidered—I mean the Mr. Gladstone of the future. It will be allowed, perhaps, that he is the most commanding figure of the century; it has been a century of great men. Bismarck also is undoubtedly a very great man, but his name is not associated with any of the social and scientific steps which have revolutionised the world. That of Gladstone is. Again, Cavour was a great man, but his great achievements have not been followed up. Abraham Lincoln was a great man, but his greatness was shown in one way only. The nineteenth century in this country has been marked by advances so unexpected, changes so great in every relation of life, that the Englishmen of this day would hardly recognise his own grandfather, especially when the latter began to talk and exposed his ideas and his sentiments. We have abolished slavery; we have extended the suffrage; we have taken the little children out of the factory and the pit; we have abolished flogging in the services; we have made education compulsory; we have educated girls and opened colleges for them; we have established a cheap postage; we have laid down railways; we have made bribery at elections impossible; we have taken off the taxes on newspapers; we have opened the civil service to competitive examination; we have established county councils, parish councils, and school boards; we have changed the House of Commons from an assembly of younger sons into an assembly of the people without reference to the birth of the members; and we are still engaged in changing an aristocratic into a democratic government. The aristocracy still retains its own privileges; we are not revolutionaries; but we are getting more and more democratic. Now the name of Gladstone belongs more or less to all these changes. My reading of the future is that the name of Gladstone will in the future—say in five hundred years or so—stand for the nineteenth century, which will be called Gladstone's century. Everything will be attributed to Gladstone. Handbooks of history will write of the wonderful man who invented the locomotive and the steamboat; the sewing machine and the bicycle; the typewriter, the telephone, the telegraph, the phonograph, and the electric motor. This great man, it will be said, abolished slavery, extended the suffrage, and all the other things enumerated above. There will be appended to the book a brief life showing how at an early age—say four—he was observed to prophesy that there were all these things to be done, provided a man should arise strong enough to do them; bees, it will be said, swarmed in his cradle; he killed vipers at the age of two months; a comet appeared at his birth; many persons declared that a great prophet had arisen, and so on, after the style of popular heroes in every country. Then historical persons will write letters pointing out that, although he was undoubtedly the greatest figure of the century, he did not really achieve all the things attributed to him. I do not say that all this will happen, but it may happen; it is in this way that we get popular heroes. First a great man, then one whose name grows greater instead of less; then one whose history swallows up that of lesser men; then one who is credited with having done everything that was done in his age.

I hope that the biographer of the present will not forget the fire and sputtering of a heated time—Gladstone made some of his times very heated, with a great deal of sputtering and fizzling. These things ought not to be forgotten, because the history of a Reformer is the history of a tremendous amount of sputtering. It did him no harm in his lifetime, and the recollection of it can do him no harm now. For instance, I remember very well in the year 1868, or 1869, when the disestablishment of the Irish Church was under discussion, that I had a call from a man whom I had always before that moment considered a sane person. He owned himself that he felt "strongly" about the proposed Act; that is another and a milder way of saying that on this subject, like a great many honest and otherwise sane persons, he was a maniac. He came in out of breath, heated, stammering. "I have found him out at last," he said. By "him," I understood him to mean Gladstone. "I thought I would come to tell you at once. Now there can be no longer any doubt; even you will not attempt to defend him any longer. I have long suspected it. Now I know. My dear Sir, I told you a month ago that Gladstone was a secret Roman Catholic. I told you that he had been received. You would not believe it; but he is. What is more I have now discovered that he is, in addition to being a common Roman Catholic, a member—a member, Sir—of the Society of Jesus. He is a sworn Jesuit—that I hear on the very best authority; a Jesuit, Sir. He is sworn to obey the Order. He will destroy the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland first, and our own Church next. Our own Church next! Think upon that, Sir!" This is the kind of thing whet accompanied every act and every step that Gladstone ever took.

The Royal Literary Fund has had its annual dinner. The Duke of Devonshire spoke of the followers of literature as he understands them, namely, so many helpless paupers dependent chiefly on the doles of the fund, and on those of the publishers, whom His Grace most Graciously described as the patrons of the author. Now I want to protest against the whole business—the speech of the Duke, which was based on pure ignorance, and the conduct of the Fund. It is a most useful institution; it relieves a good many people; they are authors, it is true, but they are not, as a rule, authors of the slightest distinction. A good writer, in these days, as easily gets a good living as a good doctor. He cannot, of course, make a colossal fortune like a man in business; but he is not a pauper, nor a dependent, and, except in very rare cases, he does not apply to the Royal Literary Fund for help. I want that point recognised in public. At present, year after year, men of letters are publicly spoken of as if they were all dependent for their livelihood upon the doles and alms of the Royal Literary Fund. Now, I repeat, and it cannot be repeated, too strongly, that the great mass of the working men and women of letters have no more need of the grants made by the Fund than the great mass of barristers stand in need of their corresponding association. They do not live from hand to mouth. If they are seized with sudden illness there is money in the bank. I do not claim for them that many of them can make fortunes—even a moderate fortune; and I think that most of them die in harness. I do claim for the average writer, who is generally more or less of a journalist; who writes for the magazines; perhaps edits something; is perhaps a novelist or a specialist, or an educational writer—that he lives well and like a gentleman, that he also lives cleanly and soberly, and that he has no more need of asking the chaity of the Literary Fund than he has of going into the workhouse. Who are the people, then, to whom the Fund is useful? There are—always with certain sad exceptions—people who have only the slightest possible reason for calling themselves authors. They are necessitious; in many cases, perhaps, without any fault of their own. Let them be relieved; but do not take their cases as examples of the starving condition of the literary profession. On this subject I speak from my own knowledge, because I sat on the council of the Fund for three or four years.

The next point is that I want the administration of the Fund radically altered. At present it is administered, not by the literary profession, but for the literary profession. It is degrading to us that people should be sending round the hat for us, especially as we don't want it. If we must go round, hat in hand, to take up a collection, let us at least do it ourselves, and not ask noble Dukes and Lords to do it for us. Imagine the pride and pleasure of Lincoln's Inn if a dinner were held once a year to collect money in order to give doles to necessitous barristers. You cannot imagine it. Then think of the pleasure and the pride with which literary men regard this annual collection made for necessitous writers. There are, and there must always be, certain unfortunate persons in the writing line. By all means let the Royal Literary Fund intervene to give them assistance; but let it be managed in secret, both the assistance and the need for it. The world need know nothing about it. The resignation of half a dozen members of the Council, and their substitution by actual literary men, is all that is wanted. We should then, as a matter of course, put a stop to the degradation of the dinner, and wash our family linen at home.

I assisted the other day at an entertainment at once delightful and novel. It was the recital by Mr. George Cable from some of his own works. Not the reading; the recital. He stands up before his audience and recites with a great deal of action, far more than is given by the ordinary reciter, his own stories and sketches. I do not know whether he will give any more performances during his stay in England; they are not public, but private. They are given in private drawing-rooms to a small audience. He adds the singing of negro folk songs in patois French; sometimes he accompanies them upon a rude guitar, not a banjo. I confess that, greatly as I admire Mr. Cables work, I had no conception that it was so dramatic, or, at least, that it lent itself to dramatic representation so readily. Further, I had no conception that the writer, a quiet, even a reserved man, had in him so keen a dramatic instinct, so wonderful a dramatic force. To say that he kept his audience chained and rapt is nothing; all the faces—I watched them—exhibited a continual play and change of emotion; he startled us; he made us laugh; he very nearly made us cry; the most consummate actor could not have moved us more; but, in a word, he is a consummate actor.

His stories are la[illegible] Louisiana. It is a State with a history, which c[illegible] said for all the States, especially for those of the West. The country has belonged to the Spanish and to the French. It was sold to the United States in 1803 or thereabouts by Napoleon. He wanted [illegible] he who intended as soon as he had [illegible] Britain off the seas, to reconquer it, and to restore North America to French rule. Therefore he sold not only Louisiana, but the whole of North America west of the Mississippi, which was then claimed by France, for [illegible] sum of three millions. But then, you see, [illegible] It was in Louisiana that the [illegible] when he drove them out [illegible] settlement in the North. Evangeline might [illegible] herself that long journey if she had [illegible] for Louisiana.

The country [illegible] Spanish [illegible] whites. It [illegible] Cable has [illegible] is truly admirable.

The list of Birthday Honours was given to the world as usual. This list is looked for by a large section of the world with great curiosity and interest. Those who are going to appear in it know the fact beforehand, and are not, therefore, so anxious. As for the anxiety of people generally, it has been attributed to one's natural fear that friends my be in the list. Since we cannot ourselves expect to be in the list, we naturally do not desire to see our dear friends receiving Honour. Of course, the old talk about distinctions and honours has quite gone out; twenty years ago people who had not been offered anything were loud in their contempt of those who received anything. It was too thin, even then; the talk is abandoned now; it is quite understood that all Englishmen would very much like to receive a distinction of some kind. It is also quite certain that a great many Englishmen really believe that they deserve a distinction. If we examine the list before us, we find that it contains forty-eight names out of the sixty millions in this island and the colonies. Of these, political claims and services—they are not always the same—supply eight names; wealth, with probably some political reasons, four; special services, five; the civil service, ten; the Colonies, four; the diplomatic service, five; foreign service, eight; science—one branch only—one; law, one; and music, one. The army and the navy will be provided for, I suppose in another "Gazette." Now, there are many—very many—branches of intellectual achievement that employ the energies of my countrymen; in some of them they constantly make discoveries, inventions, and achievements, which are of the greatest importance to the human race generally, and to this country in particular. Such, for instance, are engineering, science in all its branches, architecture, art, literature also in all its branches, education, scholarship, mechanics, philosophy. There are names in all these lines of work that are held, by those who know the subject, in the highest honour. Where are these names in the Birthday List? They are conspicuous by their absence. But, it is urged, these things bring their own reward. Distinctions are not for the distinguished. Then are these forty-eight persons chosen for their obscurity? Certainly, outside the Civil Service, very few know the names of those who are constantly raised to honour from that branch of the service. Distinctions, it is true, cannot confer honour on the distinguished. They do not. They teach the world, however, that certain persons are worthy of honour. The first place of honour is due to the statesman, and the second to the captain, but the third to the man of literature, science, and art. And I maintain that it is the duty of a statesman to make the nation understand that these branches of intellectual achievement do really confer honour upon the country, and that those who practise them with success should receive such distinctions as the country has to give.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A FURIOUS driving case, in which the defendant admitted a speed of fourty-four miles an hour, has been heard, and what is most remarkable, dismissed by the magistrates, although they insisted on the payment of costs. A great contrast is thus afforded to the action of other county benches, which have fined men for less than half and sometimes not more than a quarter of this pace. The let-off was intended as a lenient warning. The culprit was a well-known record breaker, A. O. Earl, of Luton, and has previously distinguished himself by some marvellous down hill mile on a tandem, and on this occasion was trying a flying "hill-shoot" on a highly-geared single, and his time was officially announced as 1 min. 21secs. for the mile as measured. Yet he escaped!

A novel suggestion has been made by an Irish engineer of the classic cycling name of Dunlop (although not related to the tyre inventor), for the carriage of cycles by rail. He clips them by the frame on a central spindle in the middle of a guard's van, and the guard then turns the spindle through a quarter circle and is ready to fix on bicycle No. 2, and spins it up in the air and so on till the spindle has four cycles stuck on it. Others may be then added in the same way, the claim being a great saving of space. Some of the bicycles are thus held normally, others are upside down, and the remainder stand either on their heads or are rearing up in the air and all are free to rotate on the central windlass. It seems a most fanciful and costly idea, but the inventor has built a sample windlass, and hopes the railway companies will adopt the notion practically.

Glasgow has again, this week, been the scene of a great race meeting extending over Saturday and Monday. Meyers, of Holland, continues to show his form, for he beat Chinn as well as a string of lesser lights, in a five miles scratch event, though in the ten miles a rider falling in the last lap baulked him, so that he could not get clear for the finish, Chinn, on this occasion, being the winner. The customary speed displays were also given on both days. On the Saturday, Platt-Betts tied the Scottish mile although owing to a pacing quadruplet breaking its chain, he was alone for a part of the journey. On Monday, with better luck, he lowered this record to 1 min 41secs, of course with a flying start. R. Palmer tried for the five miles, and Cordang only missed the Scottish hour by about a hundred yards.

If there is one form of cycling that is harder than any other, it is forcing the pace up-hill, for then the rider not only has to roll along, but lift himself and his machine against the attractive pull of the earth as well, in fact, fast hill climbing gives the heart the hardest work that can be concentrated upon it. Possibly it is this that makes the holding of hill-climbing competitions a somewhat rare form of road sport. One such contest is annually held in the London district, and another by the Manchester Wheelers in the north of England. This event took place last Saturday, on practically heavy going, which made the work more than usually heavy. Last year's winner, C. P. Gladzebrook, had on this occasion to be content with second place, F. Molyneux beating his climbing time by 28 seconds.

Even worse is it for men, on leaving their machines outside a place of call, to search for them in vain, after the completion of the business or refreshment that took them in within doors. Two Sheffield men have had their bicycles carefully selected from a number of machines outside an inn, by a pair of expert thieves, who got clear away before any hue and cry could be raised. The jiggerless riders, walking home met a couple of riders whom they suspected might be on the stolen mounts, and shouted to them to stop, and the men essayed to turn round and escape, one of them croppering in the act of turning—as hundreds of others have done before. Then the wheel-less walkers found that the approaching cyclists were innocent n vices, and their efforts to escape had been inspired by the fear that the men who shouted to them were footpads seeking to attack and rob them.

A new theory has been started by a County Court Judge to the effect that in the event of a collision the faster of the two vehicles is necessarily the one that is to bear the responsibility of any damage done. A lady cyclist sued a hay carter because that his cart did damage unto her bicycle. But, saith the Judge, hay carts do not travel fast, and bicycles frequently do, therefore the carter wins, if not the race, at least this case. And he escaped scot free, notwithstanding a gallant offer to pay half the amount in dispute! The justice of this decision is on a par with the detention of a truth-telling cyclist to verify his address, on the grounds that riders generally give false ones when they are asked for their habitation and a name.

A well-known Manchester Club recently betook itself in the ordinary way to a country hostelry to tea. While the meal was being consumed some malicious person stabbed the majority of the tyres of the machines stored in the stable and then disappeared, leaving the owners to enjoy the fun of discovering the condition of their machines. It is a second-hand sort of mischief with no sport attached to it to play these pranks. One can almost understand the depraved pleasure of a wrecker who likes to see his victims tortured, but to do this sort of damage, without a cause, and without the excitement of seeing the effect is purely wanton, and can only be the act of a fool and knave in one.

Lately I have been using a new pattern of inflater with an extremely small diameter of barrel. The effect at first is curious to anyone accustomed to the hard work of pumping a tyre to the requisite degree with the ordinary instrument. It seems as if there must be a leak, as the labour is so extremely easy. Of course this reduction of necessary effort per stroke causes an increase in the number of necessary strokes to reach the same degree of inflation. The difference is precisely analogous to that between a high and a low gear. To attain the same speed the high gear must be driven with fewer though harder strokes than the low gear, but just as with a high gear hills baffle a week rider, so many a lady finds the toil of pumping with the average inflater beyond her powers, but she would not object to taking twice the number of strokes with only half the effort over each one.

Users of detachable gearcases who like to run their chains in a small bath of oil often find the oil creeping out at the flange where the two halves of the gearcase join. This objection may be in large measure removed by pasting a strip of tough paper along the join on both sides of the case, colouring it to match the enamel. It does not follow, however, because oil makes its way out, that dirt must necessarily find a way in.

A quotation from "Cycling":—"The history of cycling does not contain a more marvellous record than that achieved by the Dunlop tyre. That the article in itself is an excellent one nobody can deny; that it is handled by the big pioneer company in a masterly manner is equally evident from the fact that never once has the concern made a retrograde movement, and never a year passed but that some important improvement [illegible] the Dunlop tyre nearer perfection than ever."

At the Crystal Palace Track (London) on May 24th, Platt-Betts [illegible] records for [illegible] C. [illegible] Bert[illegible] [illegible] mile in the [illegible] min. 31 1-5th secs, [illegible] 5 1-5th secs. [illegible] usual rate Dunlop tyres.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A SIX STORIED HOUSE AT MANDVIE.

LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

EVEN at the present early stage in its history the monsoon has been the cause of a terrible accident in the city which occurred early yesterday morning, resulting in the loss of three lives. About half-past 2 o'clock in the morning, the residents of Broach Street were aroused from their peaceful slumber by a loud crash, and on rushing out of the houses they found that the whole of the rear portion of an old six-storeyed house, belonging to Narayen Virji, and situated in the street had collapsed, burying several of the tenants under the fallen rubbish. Whatever may be the cause of the collapse, the accident will of course be the subject of future investigation, but it is said that if the tenants had acted upon the timely warning given to them by the landlord, the fatalities that occurred would have been averted.

On the news of the catastrophe reaching the police Superintendent E. H. Greunin of the Division with a number of policemen repaired to the scene. Information was immediately telephoned to the Babulla Tank fire bridge station, and Mr. Beane with a body of his lascars arrived bringing with them appliances for the removal of the debris. Shortly after their arrival the men of the brigade succeeded in extricating a woman named Saibai, age forty years, wife of one Canji Ramji. She was alive and conscious and was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that she had sustained a fracture of the right leg. Before the arrival of the police and the fire-brigade four men, who made an attempt to extricate the woman Saibai, sustained injuries by some portion of the building falling on them. The fire-brigade men applied vigorously, and after a couple of hours hard labour recovered three dead bodies rom under the debris. The bodies were identified one after the other, as under: Mowna, a girl, aged seventeen years, wife of one Pragji; a boy, named Narayen, aged five years, son of one Canji; and Manbai, a woman, aged forty-five years, wife of one Madhowji. Every effort was made by the men of the brigade to clear the fallen debris, but owing to various difficulties arising in their operation, the removal took up considerable time. On the morning of the day previous, a crack was noticed, by a tenant of the house, at the rear of the building, and he informed the landlord. The latter warned the tenants occupying the room at the back of the house but he does not appear to have informed either the police or the Municipal authorities. During the course of the inquiries instituted by the police, it has been ascertained that the building was originally a ground floor one, and was utilised as a godown; but about six years ago, the owner after he had submitted his plans to the Municipal authorities simply removed the roof of the godown and built up six storeys over the original walls of the godown, thus putting six storeys on a house whose foundation were intended only for a single floor. It was further alleged that the two buildings, one to the east and the other to the west of the fallen house, were originally godowns and were also subsequently raised up to the height of six storeys. It has been elicited that on warning being received from the landlord, the tenants occupying the front portion of the building quitted the place, but the tenants at the rear portion, which gave way, did not realise the gravity of the danger and preferred to remain where they were.

The street in which the accident occurred is occupied chiefly by godowns for the storage of grain and a few buildings for the accommodation of the families of Bhatias and Lohanas. The ground floors of the majority of the buildings in this locality are utilised as godowns and the upper floors as residences. The operation of the fire-brigade was much facilitated by the arrival of the men of the engineering department of the Bombay Municipality and with their combined effort the debris was cleared in the afternoon. Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Executive Engineer, visited the spot in the morning. The damage caused by the collapse is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry in the afternoon, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of the three persons. After the evidence of identifications of the deceased persons was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

THE following is the statement of objects and Reasons of a Bill to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Moriarty:—

There is reason to fear that the adulteration of ghee by admixture of animal fat is developing into a trade. To the large body of consumers in this Presidency this would be more offensive than the introduction of ingrdients merely injurious to health.

The special object with which the present Bill has been drafted is to protect the public from the sale of ghee so adulterated.

2. The Bill has been framed on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Servants Act, V of 1890, as it seems preferable to combine its special provisions in one distinct Act, instead of amending either the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or the District Municipal Acts, 1873 and 1884. Since the necessity for this legislation is more particularly felt at present in the City of Bombay, the Bill provides that it shall come into force at once in the City of Bombay. At the same time there is a clause for the extension by the Governor in Council of the special provisions of the measure to any Municipal District in the Bombay Presidency.

The necessary distinction between the City of Bombay and the District Municipal Acts is carried on throughout the Bill. The application, therefore, of the measure to District Municipalities can be made, when required, without difficulty.

3. Section 3 contains a new provision of law drafted on the lines of 38 and 39 Vict., c. 45, section 6, to prohibit the sale of articles of food which are not of the proper nature, substance or quality, providing for an enhanced penalty on a second or subsequent conviction for such offence.

Under sub-section (2) the penalty would attach in case of the sale, as ghee, of any substance not exclusively derived from milk unless the seller before sale informs the purchaser of the nature of such substance.

The proviso contained in sub-section (3) of this section is taken from 42 and 43 Vict., c. 30, section 2.

Sub-section (4) of the same section follows section 364 of Bengal Act II of 1888 in declaring that it shall be no defence in a prosecution under the section for the vendor to allege ignorance as to the nature, quality or substance of the article sold by him, or to contend that the purchaser having bought only for analysis could not have been prejudiced.

A proviso, however, has been added to sub-section (4) declaring under what circumstances a vendor may protect himself against the penalties provided. The proviso is based on an amendment of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891 by Act XVIII of 1894.

It has been thought necessary to add further provision contained in sub-section (5) of the same section for a penalty of Rs. 50 in case of refusal to sell for reasonable price any article demanded for the purpose of analysis.

This provision is identical with a section inserted by section 3-D of Bengal Act III of 1886 in Bengal Acts IV of 1876 and III of 1884.

4. In section 4, by and addition deemed to be made respectively, to section 417 of the Bombay City Municipal Act, 1888, and to section 68 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, it is proposed to empower the infliction of fine up to Rs. 100 on any person other than a mere carrier or caretaker in possession of such animals or articles of food as are liable to seizure under those sections.

5. In section 5, by an explanation deemed to be added, respectively to section 415 of the Bombay City Municipal Act and section 68 of the District Municipal Act, 1873 (the latter section being read as amended by setion 4 of this Bill), it is proposed to declare that any substance not exclusively derived from milk shall be deemed, if exposed, hawked about, deposited or brought to any place for sale as ghee, to be (so far as sections 415 and 417 of the Bombay City Municipal Act are concerned) an article which is not what it is represented to be, and as such liable to be dealt with under those sections.

Again, such substance, so exposed, hawked about, &c., as ghee, shall (so far as section 68 of the District Municipal Act is concerned) be deemed to be unfit for food or drink within the meaning of that section.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. J. STURMER and Captain B.J.H. Humfrey, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, now on leave in England, have been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. CRESSWELL, Staff Corps and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Arnott, I. M. S., are permitted to retire from the service from the 23rd June and the 1st April respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. P. M. PRICHARD, 7th Madras, Infantry, Captain C. E. Wood, 17th B.I. and Lieutenants T. L. Leeds, 6th P. I. and H. A. H. Rice, 4th Sikhs, are each granted 3 months' extension of leave in England.

THE highest exhibition of Sabbatarianism (says the Rev. A. Schwartz, Ph. D., in the *Church Gazette*) is probably to be found in the Talmudic tractate which discusses the question whether it is allowable to eat an egg laid by a hen on the Sabbath Day. All were agreed that it was not permissible to do so in the case of a hen kept for laying; but the two greatest teachers of the day, Hillel and Schammai, disagreed as to the line of conduct to be pursued in the case of a hen kept for eating, or should a festival fall on the same day as the Sabbath. The question would never have been solved had not the oracle, in answer to frantic appeals, cut the Gordian knot by declaring "that the words of Hillel and Schammai were both the words of the living God, but that the latter should be followed in practice."

"IN the Law of Licensing," by John Bruce Williamson, (Clowes and Sons), Mr. Williamson has furnished a very comprehensive treatise on licensing in England, so far at least as relates to the retail sale of intoxicating drinks, together with a full appendix of statutes and forms. A special feature is also made of the law and regulations of licensing as regards the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain over plays, and generally of the licensing of theatres and music-halls by that official and by magistrates and municipal bodies. The index—that indispensable key to works of this kind—is, generally speaking, copious; but it is susceptible of improvement. An inquirer, for example, desirous of ascertaining by what authority and under what conditions strong liquors are supplied at theatre and music hall bars would find it difficult to do so unless his eye happened to light on the 24th Clause of the Lord Chamberlain's regulations, which refers rather vaguely to "refreshments."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place on Tuesday last, the 14th instant, when Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Olivier, R. E., presided.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. W. R. Williams (Roorkee); Mr. R. H. Hunter (Bombay); Mrs. Arthur Jacob (Mhow); Meau Saheb Bhurie Singh (Chamba); Mr. F. A. [illegible] (Cachar); Surgeon Captain C. J. Milne, I. M. S. (Bakloh); Lieutenant A. E. Sealy (Bakloh); Mr. William Foster (Jalpaiguri); Mr. C. Donald (Wazirabad); Dr. W. Forsyth (Calcutta); Lieutenant C. J. Kendall, R I.M. (Commanding R. I. M. S. Lawrence); Mr. E. L. Winter, I.C.S. (Saharanpore); Mr. Edward O'Brien (Amreli); Mr. R. C. J. Radcliffe (Hyderabad Sind); Surgeon-Major J. Watson, M.D. (Agra); Mr. G. C. B. Sterling (Upper Burma); Mr. G. St. C. Lightfoot (Upper Burma); Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S. (Poona); Mr. A. St. Vincent Beechey (Sambalpore, C. P.); Surgeon Captain C. E. Pollock, I. M. S. (Ranikhet); Mr. P. Duncan, M. I. C. E. (Bezwada); Captain K. Buchanan (Changla Gali); Mr Alexander M. Primrose (Cachar); Miss (Dr.) C. F. Ferreira, L. M. & S. (Bombay); Mr. W. A. Benson (Khandalla); Lieutenant J. H. St. John, R. I. M. (Commanding R. I. M. S. Elphinstone.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The honorary secretary acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's [illegible] since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	[illegible]
1 Crested Serpent Eagle	Spilornis cheela	[illegible]
Some shells, etc, from the Seychelles Islands	......	[illegible]
1 Screech Owl, alive	Strix ja[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Chukor Partridge[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Sna[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Large [illegible] Skin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skins of Malay Palas's [illegible] and the Marten	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nes. and yo[illegible] the Madras R[illegible] Woodpecker	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Red-headed Me[illegible] alive	[illegible] ra.	Mr J P Brand
1 Panther's Skin [illegible] of the large Racket-tailed Drongo	Felis pardus .... Dissemurus paradiseus	Mr F Gleadowe Mr [illegible]
Skins of the Bonelli's Eagle, Red-headed Merlin, Brahminy Kite, Indian Koel, and Painted Snipe	Nisaetus fasciatus, Æsalon chiquera, Haliaster indus, Eudynamis honorata, Rhynchaea capensis	Mr C Donald
2 Pied-crested Cuckoos, alive	Coccystes jacobinus	Mrs W George
A number of shells from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	...	Lieut, Commdr J St John, R I M
2 Andaman Teal	Nettium albigulare.	Major F Graham

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM

Mr. L. Morgan, Dr. E. H. Brown, Mr. J. A. Betham, Mr. P. Newnham, Mr. A. Leslie, Mr. W. Gaye, Mrs George, Mrs. Acklom, Mr. A. J. Taylor, Mr. H. Bulkley, and Surgeon-Major R. H. Nicholson, A.M.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Game Birds of India (Oates), Vol. I., from the Author; Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Himalayan Fossils, Vol. I, Part 3, from the Government of India; Mitteilungen aus der Zoologischen Sammlung des Museums fur Naturkunde in Berlin in exchange; Nature, Vol. 57, Nos. 1,479—and 1,483, Vol. 58, Nos. 1,488 and 1,490, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair; The Irish Naturalist, Vol. VII., Nos. 3, 4, and 5 from Mr. W. F. Sinclair; The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for 1897, in exchange; The Indian Forester, Vol. XXIV., Nos 3, 4, and 5; The Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXX, Nos. 3, 4, and 5; Fauna of British India, Vol. IV., Birds (Blanford), from the Author; Journal of the Marine Biological Association, Vol. V; No. 2, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair; The Embryology of Crepidula; The Avicultural Magazine, Vol. IV, No. 42; Bulletin de la Societe Zoologique de France, Tome XXII., Nos. 1 to 9; Memoirs de la Society Zoologique de France, Annee X, No. 1 to 4; Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Vol. XVIII.; The Agricultural Ledger, Nos. 18 to 20; Proceedings of the California Academy of Science, Third series, Zoology, Vol. I., No. 4; Proceedings of the California Academy of Science, Third series, Geology, Vol. I., No. 2; Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Part II., 1897; The Reptiles of the Pacific Coast and Great Basin (J. Van Denburgh); Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, Vol. VIII, Parts 1 to 4; Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXVI., Part II., No. 4; Report of the Provincial Museum of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1894-95; Perak Museum Notes, Vol. II., Part 2; Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. IX, Part 3; Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1897.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed:—

1. Description of six new species of scorpions from India, by R. I. Pocock (British Museum of Natural History).
2. A Monograph of the Pill-Millipedes inhabiting India, Ceylon, and Burma, by R. I. Pocock.
3. On the Zoological division of Sikkim, by H. J. Elwes, F. R.S.
4. Species of Western Peninsular trees, shrubs, &c., from North Kanara, by W. A. Talbot.
5. Some cases of caudal abnormality in "Mabuia Carina a" and other lizards, by H. H. Brindley, M.A.
6. On new and little known Butterflies from the Indo-Malayan, Austro-Malayan and Australian regions, by L. de Niceville, F.E.S.
7. Description of a new species of "Mus" from S. India, by J. L. Bonhote, (British Museum of Natural History).
8. On "Africa," a new genus of Labiatae from the N.W. Frontier of India, by J. F. Duthie, F.L.S.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

(a.) The Birds A[illegible], by Captain P. Z. Cox.
(b.) B[illegible] in Bombay harbour, by E. L. Barton.
(c.) A Panther with twenty toes, by S. Eardley-Wilmot.
(d.) Note on two specimens of *Hypsirhina sieboldii*, by Surgeon-Captain F. Wall, I. M. S.
(e.) Distribution of the Sien[illegible], by A. M. Kinloch.
(f.) Nesting of the Malabar Rufous Woodpecker, by Lieutenant N. F. T. Wilson, R.I.M.
(g.) Panthers and their ways, by W. A. Wallinger.
(h.) Reasoning power in Bees, by S. Eardley-Wilmot.
(i.) Notes on a Jackal cub, by Major G. S. Rodon.
(j.) The young of the Hunting Leopard, by Surgeon-Captain H. F. Cleveland, I.M.S.
(k.) Hybernating of Indian Bears, by Captain F. E. G. Skey, R. E.
(l.) Protective power of scent in Animals, by S Eardley-Wilmot.
(m.) Nidification of the Indian Lorikeets, by A. L Butler.
(n.) The Narcondam Hornbill, by Lieutenant J. H. St. John, R.I.M.

EXHIBITS.

Lieutenant N. F. T. Wilson, R. I. M., exhibited the nest of the Madras Rufous Woodpecker found at Thana from which he had taken the young bird. The nest when found was swarming with the small black ants to whom it properly belonged, thus conclusively proving that the bird does not wait for the original occupants to vacate the nest before laying her eggs in it.

Mr. F. Gleadowe, I.F.S., exhibited the skull of a panther shot last year at about 8,000 feet in the hills north of Chakrata, the skull has a large cavity on one side and a projection on the other side which are apparently the results of an old wound, and may possibly have been caused by a bullet glancing off the top of the skull.

Lieutenant J. H. St. John, R.I.M., exhibited a number of beautiful shells which he had brought up for the Society from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and also several skins of the rare narcondam hornbill "Rhytidoceros Narcondami" which he had obtained for the Society from the small Island of Narcondam where these birds are only known to occur. The only previous specimens recorded are a pair which were obtained by Hume as far back as 1873, so that these specimens are a valuable addition to the Society's collection.

Captain F. E. G. Skey, R.E., exhibited some photographs illustrating the great extremes in the shape of the markhor horns obtained near Drosh, some being quite a straight spiral (Cabul variety), whilst others "in the same herd" had the widespread of the Pir-Panjal variety. (Blanford).

A vote of thanks was passed to the members who had contributed papers, &c., all of which will appear in the Society's "Journal," and the meeting then terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern Fort Northern and Esplanade....	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri....	1	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty Walkeshwar & and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	*2	0	6
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	4	0	69
Total plague deaths to date..	30,347	24,101	
Same date last year...	4	1	73

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 14th June:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	158	138	1
Fresh cases	0	0	0
Total	158	138	1

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun was on Wednesday two, while on the same date last year it was five.—The auction of the contract to supply Government with kerosine oil during the year which was fixed to take place on Thursday at the Administrator's office in Fort of Upper Damaun was postponed sine die as the bidders who principally reside at Lower Damaun were not permitted by His Excellency the Governor to cross the river.

REVIEWS.

PRACTICAL [illegible] MEASURES FO[illegible]

"THE times," sa[illegible] Carlyle says, "are well; you are there [illegible] them better [illegible] has the force of the [illegible] Chelsea words be better understood than since the advent of the plague in India. Notwithstanding the sustained and energetic efforts to suppress it, this most [illegible] of all diseases rapidly spread throughout [illegible] in its trail death, [illegible] and misery. The [illegible] conveyed in Carlyle's [illegible] have brought home [illegible] many who felt it to be a sacred duty to do what [illegible] can. [illegible] this worst of all human foes [illegible] vast amount of literature [illegible] kinds have from time [illegible] have been [illegible] best [illegible]

[illegible] M. Haffkine. Moreover, [illegible] make its appearance in the West, [illegible] safely say that the people would be in unison with the Government in stamping it out. Such is not the case with the inhabitants of this country. Mr. Talyarkhan divides his pamphlet into four principal sections, embracing under each a number of proposals which are very much the same as the improved regulations on the subject recently issued by Government.

The first section relates to the quarantine camp, in which he recommends that persons coming from infected areas should be detained for seventeen days. Eight to ten days is, however, generally the period in which the disease shows itself, so that a very wide margin of seven days is allowed. The suggestion that those who are able to do so should be made to pay quarantine charges would considerably help to defraying the expenses attached to the maintainance of an efficient quarantine camp. The opening of a Bazaar in the neighbourhood of the camp would probably do much to reconcile the inmates to the situation, besides being in other respects a great convenience. The measures for combating the plague when it has made its appearance in the city, constitute the most important part of the pamphlet. This, probably, is the most difficult task to grapple with, as being fraught with the greatest number of obstacles. The methods hitherto employed have proved fruitless to an extent that suggest a doubt whether, given a population like that of a large Eastern city, it is after all possible to arrest the ravages of this fatal disease. No doubt, more cleanly habits a purer breathing atmosphere, better environment generally would do something in this direction; but the fact should not be lost sight of that even in the healthiest of districts the plague causes great ravages. Alluding to the Himalayan districts, where the disease appears ever and anon, Dr. Hutcheson tells us: "Here, where the atmosphere and climate are the finest and purest in the world, and at heights where the germs and microbes of disease are kept within a narrow sphere, exists a disease which in its infectious nature and fatality surpasses all others in virulence, and even threatens to break bounds, and spread and be disseminated far and wide as in past times throughout Christendom." So that the best and healthiest of surroundings cannot after all sensibly affect the devastations of the plague. We must, however, do the best we can. A rigid and prompt isolation of the locality, where even a single sporadic case has occurred, is the first step to be taken.

Then comes the important question of disinfection. Here the experiment of Mr. Hankin as to the relative effects of various disinfectants on the bubonic microbe will prove of assistance. The author's suggestions of burning the ground-floors is, where possible, the best procedure for destroying these microbes, as Mr. Hankin has already shown, and as was most successfully tried in a chawl in this city. With a certain amount of care and supervision the danger of setting dwellings on fire is reduced to a minimum, and there can be no doubt whatever that it is the most effective of all disinfectants. On the subject of fumigation Mr. Hankin tells us that "recent work has shown that sulphur fumigation cannot be relied upon to destroy microbes." But what makes matters worse in this connection is that fumigation as carried on is utterly useless for the purpose in view. Where is the utility of burning sulphur and dammar outside the housedoor? Hardly any of the fumes enter the plague stricken dwelling, all being blown away by the breeze. We are afraid that the suggestion that municipal and medical searchers should be absolutely prohibited from indenting upon any police assistance under pain of dismissal is one that will not commend itself to those who are deputed to carry out this not always pleasant task. The experience of Calcutta shows that police assistance may at times be absolutely necessary for the protection of life and limb. It is true that the object is to conciliate; but it is not unfrequently under just those circumstances that the populace proves most recalcitrant.

The proviso that plague cases are not to be removed to a hospital unless the place is hopelessly filthy, and insanitary, is plausible. There can be little doubt that where possible, it is best for the patient to remain where he is, for the very removal is often fraught with great danger, and has undoubtedly been the cause of numerous deaths. Those who have perused Dr. Cantlie's remarks on the treatment of bubonic plague are aware that absolute rest is one of the first essentials for the successful treatment of this most fatal of all diseases. But the difficulty here again is, that it is just those whose circumstances compel them to live in such insanitary dwellings, who are usually the victims of the epidemic; we thus come back to a tolerably high pencentage of removals. Here again, the assistance of the police may at times be the best means for effecting the desired object, especially if persuasion has proved of no avail. The proposal in connection with inoculation that each injection should be at such light charges as may not discourage the people to come forward, indigent persons being treated gratis, is not the best means of encouraging people, at least for the present, to submit to the operation. It would be best to have free inoculation, for we have reason to believe, that a large number of people have not availed themselves of inoculation for the very reason that they have imagined that they had to pay for the operation. Nothing should be done to lend colour to such a supposition, for it undoubtedly has a deterring effect. The suggestion that no dead body should be removed from a plague ward within sight of the other patients' though excellent in itself, is one which, we are afraid would be most difficult of accomplishment, unless the body were allowed to remain where it was possibly for hours; but this again would be most inadvisable, and the author himself suggests in another place that no delay should be tolerated in the removal of the dead body of a plague patient. On the subject of Health Camps there is likewise some useful advice. Every encouragement should be given to the people to remove to Health Camps. Of the good effects of such removal we have sufficient illustrations in the valuable reports compiled by Mr. Nathan, who mentions several instances where such removals were followed by an entire and immediate cessation of plague cases. Mr. Taleyarkhan quotes the exclamation often heard: "Brother, the rod of calamity from God could be borne; but not the Hakim's rod!" This, no doubt, contains as a moral, that the people are inclined to impute the disease to the doctors. The improved regulations recently laid down by Government are in several respects very much the same as those advocated in this pamphlet, and will, do much in the future, to reconcile the people to the sanitary work going on in their midst. In the course of his observations Mr. Taleyarkhan takes the opportunity of drawing M. Haffkine's attention to the high annual mortality from malaria in Guzerat, and hopes he will, when time permits, devote his researches towards the preparation of the antimalarial virus. Such a discovery would doubtless be a great boon to the inhabitants of those pestiferous and death-laden districts, where in some of the worst years, fully a fifth of the population is swept away by malarial fevers.

BALLADS BOMBASTIC, by John Parker, Bombay, 1898. Mr. John Parker's "Ballads Bombastic" are neither ballads nor bombastic. In the title of the booklet the English language has suffered violence for the sake of an alliterative jingle. From the subject matter of the verses and the fact that they have been published in this city we must suppose that "bombastic" is humorously misused as the adjective of Bombay. Our poet shows in his verses that he fully appreciates the greatness and beauty of this "mightier Venice by the Arabian Sea watching, with earnest hope, the western sky, where sinking suns cleave earth's cloud canopy." He describes the island and the city as they appear in the "grey cold hour" before sunrise to a meditative shrimant, and again in the last, and perhaps the best poem of the book he gives an elaborate picture of the sun setting in glory over Back Bay. He tells us in picturesque verses how, when "the last round rim has vanished in the West," the bending devotees say a parting prayer and retire:

> And now there falls a sadness on the scene
> Mournful as memories of the might have been,
> On blanched seas, on gray and shivering shore
> On gloomy rock, on shadowy hills, while near
> The rising waters, tumbling ever more.
> Majestic evensong! whose undertone
> Of woe is mingled with the desolate moan
> Of solitary sea fowl, skimming swift
> And weary o'er the wavelets.

We forbear to quote the rather lame and impotent conclusion of the stanza, so that the [illegible] of this

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sympathetic piece of word painting [illegible] unimpaired on the minds of our readers. [illegible] poem, which shows a considerable amount of [illegible] feeling, is the first called Fair Isles, which [illegible] the way in which the fairies have been driven from the [illegible] world of civilisation to the islands of the Southern [illegible], and

"There with mirth and blitheness free,
Endless summer spend,
Mid the splendid [illegible]
Where the tree-ferns [illegible]
Olive green,
Golden sheen,
[illegible] mischief making elves attend."

[illegible] of the poem is, howev[illegible] a [illegible] between the fairi[illegible] Southern S[illegible] where th[illegible]

[illegible] but the [illegible] Hill, and other places which [illegible] Lanauli rather than Khandalla [illegible] guide gives evidence of careful compilation [illegible] ence to all available authorities and of personal knowledge of the scene and places of interest described. A complete list of bungalows and buildings in Khandalla is given, and altogether the little work will be found very useful to visitors, especially those who stay at Khandalla or Lanauli for the first time.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

MONDAY'S STATISTICS.

THE general death-rate on Monday in the city was 30, compared with 50, the average of the preceding five years. The highest death-rates were 6 in Ward 8, compared with 4, the average of the preceding five years, and 6 in Ward 13, compared with 1, the average of the preceding five years. There were two seizures—one in Ward 13 and one in Ward 24. There were three deaths—one in Ward 7, one in Ward 13, and one in Ward 24. The total seizures up to date have been 108, and the total deaths 84. The seizure in Ward 13 was that of Hardwa, a Hindoo, living at 6, Municipal Office Lane. He was removed to the Maniktolla hospital, and his house disinfected. The seizure in Ward 24 was that of a Hindoo woman, who died in Komedan Bagan Lane, having been reported by Dr. Laing.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Only one case was reported on Tuesday from the Medical College Hospital. The patient, Mr. C. Ferran, had been removed to the hospital from 40, Kapalitollah, Ward No. 10. Similarly only one death was reported on Tuesday from the Mayo Hospital. This patient had been admitted into the hospital from Ward No. 7 on the 8th instant.

DEATH FROM PLAGUE.

The patient who was reported on Monday to be suffering from plague at Ekbalpore died before the arrival of Dr. Laing, at her house in Komedan Bagan Lane. Dr. Laing examined the body and found that death was due to plague, and it was then made over to the relations for cremation. The house was disinfected on Tuesday morning by Inspector S. N. Bose. The patient, who was removed from No. 6, Municipal Office Lane, on Monday to the Maniktolla hospital, died shortly after admission.

URGENT BUSINESS PASSES TO BENGAL.

The following resolution has been issued by the Bombay Government regarding treatment of persons with urgent business passes going from that Presidency into Bengal:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 3021-Medical, dated the 17th May, 1898. Forwards for information copies of correspondence, including the following letter No. 3019, dated the 16th idem, addressed to the Plague Commission, Bengal, regarding the statement of travellers from this Presidency to whom urgent business passes are issued and of those who come from plague-free places within an infected area: "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1534, dated the 26th April, 1898, forwarding a copy of a letter from he Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Observation Camp at Chausa, in which he requests orders on two points: (a) To what extent the 'urgent business passes' issued by the Government of Bombay should be recognised at the plague observation camps in Bengal. (b) Whether travellers from places declared free from plague, though surrounded by infected districts, should be exempted from detention at the observation camps. 2.—As regards the passes, I am to say that as these certify the holders to be free from plague and to come from uninfected houses, the assurance thus given should be respected, and the holders of the passes should not be detained at the observation camps, but should be allowed to proceed on their journey subject to surveillance at their destination as mentioned in the pass. The same procedure should be observed in the case of travellers coming from plague-free places within an infected area."

Memorandum to the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee, No. 3412-p., dated the 27th May 1898.

Resolution: The Government of Bengal should be thanked for the assistance afforded to the trade transactions of Bombay.

2. The letter from the Government of Bengal to the Secretary, Plague Commission, Bengal, should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and copy thereof forwarded to the Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, for information.

THE EXODUS.

Arrivals and departures during 24 hours to midnight of Monday: Howrah: departures, 1,418 short of normal; arrivals, 433 excess of normal. The excess in the number of arrivals at Howrah is said to be due to the baboos returning. Sealdah: departures, 1,294 short of normal; arrivals, 2,301 excess of normal.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

One of the native doctors attached to the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 5 sent a case on Tuesday to the Mayo Hospital at 1 a.m., but the Health Officer had received no official report from the Committee up to 6 p. m. on Tuesday. No details of the case have been reported. It is a matter of comment that so far neither the Ward nor the Vigilance Committees have reported to the Health Officer any cases in their respective wards, although the official returns daily report cases occurring in at least some of the wards.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT PEONS.

The reported strike among the Small Cause Court peons, because one of their number had been removed to the Manicktollah hospital, where he died, from 35, Blackburn's Lane, where he was keeping guard over some property attached by the Court, is at an end. In fact the men, within a few hours of their refusal on Monday, resumed work again when Mr. Ormond explained matters to them. The supposed ringleader was warned, as it was not sure whether he had not been made a scapegoat of.

THURSDAY'S MUNICIPAL DEBATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the few observations I made in connection with the debate on the plague administration in Bombay at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday (report of which proceedings has appeared in your paper of to-day) my valued friend the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta was pleased to remark that I "was indiscreet enough to publish the counsel's opinion in the papers, which enabled the Government to take their cue from it and legalize the whole thing." So far as I am aware Government had done nothing of the kind. I shall thank Mr. Mehta to be so good as to quote chapter and verse, and declare on what date subsequent to my obtaining and publishing Mr. Inverarity's opinion on the whole situation in March 1897 Government, either by a notification, or resolution or by any legislative enactment "legalized the whole thing." I am not satisfied with a mere assertion publicly made even by such a high authority as the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta. Let him kindly draw my attention to any definite publication on the point issued by Government. Again, if Government has "legalized the whole thing," then how the action which Government is going to take in the matter under their Resolution No. 3018, General Department, dated 27th May last is illegal in its various aspects as was pointed out at the meeting by my learned friend most eloquently yesterday? As Mr. Mehta enjoyed the right of "final reply" on the whole debate, I could not inquire into the matter at the meeting, and hence this trouble.—Yours, &c.,

June 17. K. M. SHROFF.

BELATED CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of certain heads of departments to the hardships and inconveniences experienced by their subordinates by being obliged to remain in offices till 6 30 and 7-30 p. m. This practice (which has no official sanction), operates more harshly and inconveniently in the rainy season. Many a clerk has to foot his way through bad roads and miry lanes; hence the practice tells on him the more inconveniently than on his superiors, who drives home in a carriage, and whose comforts and conveniences are looked to by a retinue of servants.—Yours, &c.,

June 17. A BELATED CLERK.

DAMAUN NEWS.

FOR the last three days two big country crafts (batelas laden with bales of cotton have been lying in the harbour says a Damaun correspondent. On enquiry it was found that they started from Cutch Mandvi laden with cotton for Bombay and encountered rough weather on the way which necessitated their throwing out in the sea a large portion of their valuable cargo and seeking shelter in Damaun harbour where owing to the strict quarantine rules the tindal and the crew are not allowed to land.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEAD COVERS.

THE recent campaign has proved how necessary some better head-covering than the ordinary little round, brimless cap is for the Gurkha, and they all wear a thick, fairly stiff, wadded cover, with a peak and large fan-shaped flap over the cap. This the Gurkha delights to turn up into all sorts of rakish shapes, the favourite being something like the Australian sombrero, or whatever it may be called, and very quaint he looks, his body slung about with bottles, pouches, his beloved kukri, a bayonet and the numerous impedimenta that the soldier carries (which have caused the facetious Tommy to speak of this rig-out for war as "Christmas Tree Order"), his legs swathed in putties, strong boots on his feet and khaki clothing, which shows evidences, not only of hard wear and tear, but also of summer heat, he looks what he is, every inch a soldier, and a soldier whose life has not been all beer and skittles, swagger in full dress or make-believe.

The sight reminded our correspondent of a story [illegible]rrent at Home not long ago, of a young officer at a [illegible]am-fight. He was, for his age and service, decidedly [illegible]decor[illegible]." An indignant Officer Commanding, whose [illegible]ast was as bare of decorations as his head was [illegible]air, slanged the youngster for havingly violat[illegible] most important rule regulatin[illegible]; the conduct [illegible] mimic fights which troops at Home indulge in. [illegible]ngster took his wigging, and said, in answer, [illegible]ost respectful and dulcet tones, "I beg your [illegible] Sir, I am really very sorry, but the fact is, I [illegible]t used to these sham-fights yet."

[illegible] of Gurkha head-coverings; as it has been [illegible] ordinary helmet served out to the [illegible] not serviceable, not only on a cam[illegible] work in the summer-sun after [illegible]ments, and bearing in mind the [illegible] helmets somewhat of what is [illegible] pattern, or else thick wadded [illegible]rved out, is it not time that [illegible] of altering the [illegible]rse, [illegible] h [illegible] te [illegible] ate [illegible] ate is [illegible] But if a [illegible] a ticket [illegible] ave done

[illegible]ADRAS.

A FEW days ago the [illegible] announced in an Occasional Note that the Gove[illegible] of Madras had made an allotment of Rs. 25,[illegible]000 to be exp[illegible]ed by the Public Works Department on various works, the execution of which had been temporarily stopped on account of the distress which was more or less general in many Districts of the Presidency during last year. The Budget estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of Civil Works in the Madras Presidency for the year 1898-99 as finally issued by the Public Works Department, gives details of works, Major and Minor, in the various districts of the Presidency on which the allotment of 25 lakhs is proposed to be spent. Under the head of Civil Buildings, large grants have been made for the construction of several Taluq and sub-Magistrates Offices in many Districts, where these offices had either no buildings of their own or had buildings in a state of disrepair. Provision is made for additional accommodation in connection with many other Taluq offices. The largest item sanctioned under this heading for any one building is a grant of Rs. 50,000 for constructing public offices in Tanjore, for which an estimate of Rs. 1,25 800 had been originally sanctioned. Actual outlay up to the end of 1896-97 on this work was Rs. 64,651 the probable outlay on the same during 1897-98 being put down at Rs. 23,114. With the grant of Rs. 50,000 for 1898-99, the original estimate, it will be seen, will be exceeded by nearly Rs. 17,000. The construction of ryots sheds in connection with the Taluq offices of Musiri and Jayankonda Sholapuram in the Trichinopoly District at a small expense, is a kindly and thoughtful provision which will be much appreciated by the ryots who frequent those places of business. Rs. 10,000 have been granted out of the estimate of Rs. 20,499 for constructing a new Sea Customs Office in Vizagapatam. In Madras itself some of the most important Institutions have been granted substantial allotments for repairs or for additional accommodation. A sum of Rs. 10,770 is to be spent on providing a new work and stuffing room, etc., in connection with the Government Central Museum. The Presidency College receives a grant of Rs. 32,054 for providing fittings and furnishing the Physical and Biological Laboratories. The Government Leper Hospital will receive an addition to its buildings in the shape of an upper storey to the female ward, to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 7,190 The same Institution is to have a laundry attached to it; for constructing which a grant of Rs. 2,700 is made. The Madras Lunatic Asylum will get several small but useful improvements made in its buildings. Rs. 2,785 is granted for constructing a new block of 16 cells in the criminal lunatics enclosure. Rs. 4 721 is set apart for the construction of a block to contain 12 beds, a day room for the Nurses on duty, and a store room and boiler for cooking purposes in the male hospital of the Asylum. A new shed of 20'×30' for six beds for males is to be put up at a cost of Rs. 2,976.

Rs. 11,000 is allotted for constructing a residence for the Executive Engineer of the Vizagapatam District at Waltair, and to Madura a sum of Rs. 40,000 is granted for providing quarters for European officers; while at Kodaikanal the Deputy Tahsildar will have a residence, with out-houses, constructed for him at a cost of Rs. 4,430. In Madras again the Amir Mahal will receive additions to it at a cost of Rs. 2,700 and the P. W. Workshops will be provided with a water-supply at a cost of Rs. 3,389. There is a large item of "unexpended money" kept in reserve with the Government for incomplete works, which are put down at Rs. 2,40,431, besides Rs. 47,450 for Minor works. Under the head of Communications some very large but highly necessary expenditure is incurred.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

THE Harbour Trust Board agreed at its last meeting to a proposal of the Madras Railway Company to bring a passenger line into the Harbour premises. After a discussion of the various schemes for improving Harbour accommodation it was resolved at the same meeting (a) that the Board, as now constituted, is of opinion that the landing of coal should not take place in proximity to other goods, and that therefore the two plans for Boat-basins now under consideration must be rejected on that account if for no other reasons: (b) that the dues and charges now paid by the Trade of the Port cannot bear enhancement: (c) that having regard to the increase in charges which must necessarily follow the construction of a Boat-basin, the Board as at present constituted is of opinion that no Boat-basin should be constructed (Mr. Black dissenting): (d) that before committing itself to a large scheme for providing Docks the Board determines to call for plans and estimates for erecting one or more subsidiary jetties with the necessary cranes, trucks, lines and connections with the Custom House sufficient to meet the deficiencies of the present arrangements on the iron screw pile pier: (e) the question of landing coal will be considered in Committee.—"Madras Mail."

WHY PEOPLE DON'T GO TO CHURCH.

AT the recent meeting of the Church of Scotland Assembly, Dr. Macleod submitted the Home Mission report. In the course of his speech, Dr. Macleod made a sensible appeal to the well-to-do members of congregations not to come to divine services in fine black clothes, silk hats, and fashionable bonnets, for that more than anything else kept the poorer people away from church. Ministers, he claimed, should educate their congregations to go to church dressed in such a manner as not to make it difficult for their poorer brethren to sit beside them. They should go in such a guise, he said, that their fine clothes would not rebuke the poor.

He also discussed the hymns and music that it would be best to ask these poor people to join in singing when they were induced to attend divine service. He warned ministers against forcing upon these people some of the beautiful hymns most congregations delighted in, for to the less cultured ear they might appear stiff. They should not on grounds of high musical culture stand up against the Moody and Sankey hymns, which had often touched the hearts of such people. These people delighted in something with a swing and a chorus, and he was of opinion they ought to get it. In preaching, too, he urged that ministers should let their philosophy go to the winds. Culture and prejudice made ministers avoid revivalism, but it was revivalism they wanted.

The approval of the report was proposed by the Rev. R. H. Fisher, Aberdeen, who made a very effective speech, in the course of which he discussed some of the causes of non-church going among the younger population. Some of these causes he described as "the growing absorption of younger men in what they are pleased to call sport, and he struck the House all of a heap when he declared that it was only "an idle and Oriental delight in being mere spectators of the struggles of hired bravos." They were giving up church going for an endless and aimless chatter about some silly game. Mr. W. J. Maxwell, Jr. of Munches, seconded. The discussion was continued by the Rev. C. C. Macdonald, Aberdeen, who spoke in favour of short sermons and attractive music for mission churches, and by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, Muthil, who, dealing with church extension, advocated a return to the collegiate system, with groups of ministers to one large charge in place of several smaller charges with ministers to each, and urged that in building new churches architects should be secured who knew something about ecclesiastical architecture, and would not produce a building like a granary or railway shed. The report was adopted.

THE export trade of Calcutta during the past month (May) cannot be considered as satisfactory, says a local paper. In spite of very large grain shipments the total value shows a fractional percentage of decrease in comparison with the previous year, when exports were contracted by uncontrollable circumstances. The quantity of wheat sent away was over one million cwt. or a greater amount than the total quantity exported in any one of the previous five years. Rice exports were also larger, and there can be but little doubt that both in wheat and rice a greater trade would have been possible had it not been for the disastrous effects of the meaningless strikes and absenteeism of the labouring classes which have been so prevalent during the last few weeks. The bulk of the wheat was exported to the United Kingdom, the next largest purchaser being France to which country 243,119 cwt. were sent. In all other products excepting seeds and silk, a marked falling off is observable. Raw cotton, Indian cotton twist, hides and skins, raw jute, jute manufactures, lac, and tea all show a contracted trade and diminished exports. Seeds and silk only show improvement in contrast with the restricted transactions of the earlier portion of the previous year. Reduced shipments of tea were to be expected. All the large tea producing divisions are behind last year. The shortage in Cachar and Sylhet is stated to be unparalleled, and the actual outturn for this season will be very much below the estimates put forward.

THE NEW THACKERAY.

THE PRIVATE HISTORY OF PENDENNIS.

BIOGRAPHICAL matter, observes a reviewer, has not failed Mrs. Richmond Ritchie in writing her introduction to the new edition of her illustrious father's "Pendennis," and here, in the volume devoted to "Vanity Fair," personal reminiscences, passages from letters, and hitherto unpublished sketches and drawings, are made subservient to the purpose of writing what may be described as the private history of the novel. It is, as far as we are aware, a new method of annotating a standard author, and it is certainly not less pleasing than it is new. The origin of "Vanity Fair," it will be remembered, was traced back to the novelist's early school days at Chiswick. In like manner there is a dawning of Pendennis to be discerned in Thackeray's letters to his mother, when he was a Charterhouse boy, and she was living with her husband, Major Carmichael-Smyth, at Larkbeare, by Ottery St. Mary's. Larkbeare itself, indeed, contributes something.

Some one very like Helen Pendennis was the mistress of Larkbeare, where my father spent his [illegible] days as a boy; and there was a little orphan [illegible] called Mary Graham, who also lived in the old h[illegible] with its seven straight windows and its backg[illegible] or shadings rees. Major Pendennis, most assu[illegible] was not to be found there.

I have heard my father describe the bitter j[illegible] in winter-time, when he drove from Charterh[illegible] Larkbeare upon the top of the snowy Exete[illegible] On one occasion my grandmother told me h[illegible] be lifted down so benumbed was he with th[illegible]

It will be a surprise to most readers to [illegible] Thackeray never spoke much of his time a[illegible] house. His novels are certainly not barren [illegible] ences to Greyfriars." The pompous ma[illegible] lectured Pendennis with such awful solem[illegible] his idleness and stupidity has clearly his [illegible] Dr. Russell, of the Charterhouse; fo[illegible] Thackeray's boyish letters he tells [illegible] personage would every day address [illegible] "Teackeray, Thackeray, you are [illegible]

AN IDLE PROFLIGA[illegible]

And he attributes these a[illegible] friends are going to tak[illegible] another letter he com[illegible] Doctor Russell ha[illegible] manifest unkin[illegible] scarcely be[illegible] ing to [illegible] If ever [illegible] to bri[illegible] flagg[illegible] [illegible] way [illegible] occa- [illegible] leaving his p[illegible] a hundred boys w[illegible] very angry about it. [illegible]ed and seventy in the school. [illegible]nly three hundred and sixty-nine.

[illegible] is admitted, [illegible], that Dr. Russell's pupil was not a studious youth. He has been described by his old schoolfellow Liddell as spending most of his time in drawing—and as being fond of getting other boys to write his exercises. "Years afterwards (says Mrs. Ritchie) when Dean Liddell and Mrs. Liddell were riding in the Row, my father, who was with them, turned suddenly to Mrs. Liddell and said, Do you know that your husband ruined my prospects by doing my verses for me at school and destroyed all my chances of self-improvement?" Mrs. Ritchie reproduces from Mr. Fitzerald's collection a sketch of Larkbeare by Thackeray, which belongs to those days, besides a drawing representing a horse and rider, of which Mrs. Ritchie says that it is a sketch "surely of Pen's trusty mare Rebecca, with the reins hanging loose upon her neck—only it is my father, with folded arms, who is looking up at the moon from her back"

AN UNNAMED CHRONICLER

of those early times has stated that Major Carmichael-Smyth—unlike Dr. Russell—was very proud of his stepson's intellect, and himself prepared him a great deal for his career at Cambridge. Mrs. Ritchie remembers hearing her grandfather say that Euclid "was like child's play" to her father. Algebra, on the contrary, he always disliked. When the author of "Pendennis" went up to Cambridge in 1829 he was barely eighteen years old, and his stepfather travelled with him by the coach from Devonshire, taking London on their way. There is an interesting pencil sketch of the Major by Thackery which belongs to this time together with a humorous sketch of Thackeray's mother, whose face is concealed behind the book that she is reading. The Cambridge letters are many, and all are interesting. His debut at the Union does not appear to have been a success.

I have made a fool of myself; I have rendered myself a public character; I have exposed myself. I spouted at the Union. I don't know what evil star reigns to-day, or what malignant demon could prompt me to such an act of folly; but, however, up I got and blustered and blundered and retracted and stuttered upon the character of Napoleon. Carne has just been speaking before me, and went on in a fluent and easy manner, but it was all flam. As for me, I got up and stuck in the midst of the first foot-step, and then, in endeavouring to extricate myself from my dilemma, I went deeper and deeper still, till at last, with one desperate sentence, to with. "that Napoleon as a captain, a lawgiver, and a king, merited and received the esteem and gratitude of France." I rushed out of the quagmire into which I had so foolishly plunged myself, and stood down, like Lucifer, never to rise again with open mouth in that august assembly. So much for the Union.

HIS RESOLUTION NEVER TO RISE AGAIN AT THE UNION

was now fulfilled, as is abundantly evident in his letters. When Pendennis went up to "Oxbridge" we are reminded that he was older and more experienced than Mrs. Ritchie's father. There were, however, Pendennises and Warringtons too at Cambridge in 1829. Dobbin was there also in another coloured coat. Mrs. Ritchie adds;

Although they did not become intimate until that they had left college, my father's relations to Edward FitzGerald had perhaps some resemblance to those of Pendennis and Warrington.

The original of Pendennis, at least as regards outward appearance, was, we learn, Charles Lamb Kenney (whose name is here incorrectly spelt) Shandon, it need hardly be repeated, was Maginn. The year 1848 finds Thackeray preparing for his second grade work of fiction.

There are a couple of letters to my grandmother concerning Pendennis, which must have been written in 1848. The first is full of family plans. My father proposes "to go to the sea, or somewhere where he could work upon "Pendennis" which is to be the name of the new book. In October you will be at Brighton," he continues. "I wonder whether you will take a house with three extra rooms in it, so that we could stow into it coming down. I should think for 60l. a year one might easily find such a one. As for the dignity, I don't believe it matters a pinch of snuff. Tom Carlyle lives in prefect dignity in a little 40l. house at Chelsea, with a snuffy Scotch maid to open the door, and the best company in England ringing at it. It is only the second or third-chop great folks who care, about show. 'And why don't you live with a maid yourself!' I think I hear somebody saying. Well, I can't. I want a man to be going my own messages, which occupy him pretty well. There must be a cook, and a woman about the children, and that horse is the best doctor I get in London; in fine, there are a hundred good reasons for a lazy, liberal, not extravagant, but costly way of life."

"Pendennis" was finished in 1850. "Having completed my story," he writes to his mother and written 'Finis,'

I AM VERY TIRED, WEARY, AND SOLEMN MINDED;

so I say God bless my dearest mother and G. P. ere I try to go and get some sleep. Ive been in bed for the best part of two days since I wrote this, and asleep the greater part of the time." It will be remembered that the book was completed with great difficulty, owing to the serious illness referred to in his dedication preface to his physician, Dr. Elliotson the homoeopathist, but for whom, as he says, "Pendennis" would probably have never been brought to a conclusion. With the following interesting passage we take our leave of Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's delightful commentary:

Mr. Herman Merivale has pointed out that "Pendennis" is the most cheerful of all my father's novels, Vanity Fair is grim, the "Newcomes" sad; "Pendennis' may have flagged at one time from adverse circumstances, but the book begins in good spirits and ends happily and in good spirits. Even Altamont, who was to have been so severely punished, is lit off at the critical moment, and is saved by clinging to a water-pipe;—the last thing, indeed, to which Colonel Altamont might have been expected to cling.

Helen dies, it is true, but she passes away in her son's arms with a blessing on her lips, and what happier fate could any Helen hope for?

I can remember the morning Helen died. My father was in his study in Young-street sitting, at the table at which he wrote. It stood in the middle of the room, and he use to sit facing the door, I was going into the room, but he motioned me away. An hour afterwards he came into our schoolroom, half-laughing and half-ashamed, and said to us: I do not know what James can have thought of me when he came in with the taxgatherer just after you left, and found me blubbering over Helen Pendennis's death."

A FAMOUS willow, under whose shade Alfred de Musset wrote the elegy to Lucie, and the lines which are now engraved on his tombstone, so that it became known as the "saule pleureur de Musset," is now unfortunately doomed to destruction. The extension of the Avenue Marigny to the Alexandre III. bridge necessitates the removal of the tree, and it is past the age when transplantation can be attempted.

THE terrible poverty that was the consequence of the recent war between Turkey and Greece led the benevolent to devise schemes for its relief. Among the rest, Lady Egerton, wife of H. M. Minister at the Greek Court, pitying the helpless condition of the women and children, and discovering that they possessed a certain skill with the needle, instituted the Thessalian School of Embroidery in Athens. At East India House, Regent-street, a collection of specimens of this Greek needlework is to be seen, from which orders may be taken for the workers, to their great benefit. It is not an ephemeral exhibition, but will be reinforced at regular intervals by further examples of the embroidery, applied to such articles of domestic utility as afternoon tea-cloths, sideboard covers, table centres, book and music covers, cushion and chair covers, boot and nightdress bags, mantel-borders and sofa covers, &c. The work is done on coarse, handwoven linen, and is of a most durable description. The colours are never crude or staring, though there is just a pleasant amount of decision about the blues and reds, recalling the Rusian embroidery. There are vague sea-blues, delicate and tender, a beautiful example of this class being found in No. 31. The Queen of Greece has purchased a piece worked in a soft tone of old rose, and it is probable that a considerable demand will arise for the embroidered articles, as the style is quite out of the common. The results of Lady Egerton's efforts have already been highly satisfactory, permanent employment having been found for nearly two hundred refugee women and girls. It was in Greece that the finest traditions of ancient art needlework we[illegible] there is fitness, apart from the phila[illegible] the matter, in establishing in Athen[illegible] design and colour are studied in rela[illegible] art, and in connection with the be[illegible] Greeks.

A THEORY OF SLEEP.

THE study of sleep and of awakening lends itself particularly to interesting considerations, to which the theory of nervous amoebism adapts itself with precision; that is to say, the non-reception or the difficult reception of exterior impressions during sleep is explained by the fact that the contiguity or the articulation of the sensitive neurons is then less intimate... In what does this less intimate state of contiguity consist, that produces an interruption of the nervous current? Since the articulations are the result of branches that start from two cells and interlace, the only plausible supposition is that this interlacing becomes less close by the withdrawal of the branches, either by slight backward motion each toward its own cell, or by slight sidewise displacement. Between these two methods it is impossible to choose a priori, but we shall see that experimental facts indicate that the former is the actual mode.

In ordinary sleep, the non-reception or the difficult [illegible] of outside impressions is not absolute; cer[illegible]t excitations still reach the brain and [illegible]s; when an intense light is passed [illegible] of a sleeper he generally does not [illegible]r, when he does wake up, he tells [illegible] a fire, a volcano in eruption, or a [illegible] At other times the excitation wakes [illegible]nomena are explained by the suppo[illegible] distance between the withdrawn [illegible] so great as to prevent an intense [illegible]sing from one to the other; the [illegible]t, whatever it may be, that con[illegible]ection is comparable to the elec[illegible] or does not pass between two [illegible]ding to the intensity of the [illegible]ar[illegible]ial isolation of the cells es[illegible] place it is the result of the [illegible] of the nervous elements, [illegible]ved by the experiments of [illegible] animals. But, just as by [illegible] cause a gland to keep on [illegible] we may force the brain [illegible] notwithstanding their [illegible]ut sooner or later, in spite of [illegible]lls lose connection; thought [illegible]mal co-ordination, and finally [illegible] force that cannot be avoid[illegible] [illegible]esitating is the spontaneous a[illegible] a sufficient period of rest. We [illegible] of the neurons at first leave [illegible]y or retraction; they extend [illegible]ngly; they establish communi[illegible]s that are broken almost immediately, to be again made a short time later, alternating with others at the moment of wakening. The total and energetic action of the nervous cells is thus re-established little by little, by intermittent progress; the cellules awake each on its own account, as the inhabitants of a city awaken. And often after one has left his couch and begun his toilet, a few central neurons still remain in isolation; before we can get to work we must excite these sluggards and rouse them from their idleness, like lazy schoolboys. If our rest has been insufficient, the awakening is more disagreeable and takes longer; the sluggards are more numerous; the neurons have great trouble in issuing spontaneously from their state of retraction.—Dr. DUVAL, in the "Revue Scientifique."

NEW SOUTH WALES HEALTH RESORTS.

THE advantages possessed by New South Wales as a sanatorium are very imperfectly understood in other countries, but, writes a Sydney correspondent, the colony is destined, at no distant period, to become a favourite resort of those in search of health and desirous of enjoying the bracing influence of a lengthened sea voyage. The climate greatly resembles that of Southern Europe, the summer temperature of the coast regions being much the same as that of Lisbon, Naples, Algiers, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean coast generally; while the winter temperature is like that of Sicily or the south of Africa. The summer heat in the interior, west of the Great Dividing Range, is extremely dry; but, although hot, it is not enervating; on the contrary, it produces great elasticity of frame and increased power of endurance. This region, especially the Riverina district, consisting of vast inland plains, bounded on the south by the River Murray, is strongly recommended in dry seasons for the consumptive, as possessing one of the most suitable climates in the world for their proper treatment, provided outdoor occupation is resorted to. Among other localities recommended for the treatment of the complaint is Armidale, in the New England district, about 335 miles north of Sydney. It is 3,313 feet above sea-level, the scenery being highly picturesque, and the climate bracing and cool. Eden, on the south coast; Lake Macquarie on the north coast, both seaside resorts, are also suitable for consumptive patients. For lung diseases and general debility Crookwell, situated on the river of that name 160 miles south of Sydney, and 2,995 feet above sea-level, has been found beneficial, as have Kiama, a dairying township on the south coast, and Mount Victoria, the leading township on the Blue Mountains.

THE GRAPE CURE.

Dubbo, a pastoral township, 835 feet above sea-level, and 278 miles west of Sydney, has been found beneficial in cases of acid dyspepsia and disorders of the kidney and bladder; while Port Macquarie, on the northern coast of New South Wales, 240 miles from Sydney, and Wellington, a pastoral township 248 miles north-west of Sydney, have been recommended for sufferers from bronchial affections; the Karrajong Heights, a spur of the Blue Mountain Range, 1,870 feet above sea-level, and 48 miles west of Sydney, being much frequented by those afflicted with nervous disorders or diseases of the chest. These are only a few of many similar health resorts, nearly all of which are readily accessible by railway or steamer, and generally surrounded by picturesque scenery, with excursion facilities of every description. Among the harbour or seaside localities found beneficial in cases of nervous disorder, insomnia, scrofula, consumption, hysteria, and other diseases are Chowder Bay, Coogee, Eden, Gosford, Lady Robinson's Beach, Lake Macquarie, Kiama, Manly, Pittwater, Ulladulla, Watson's Bay, Wollongong, and Yamba. Among the health resorts at a high altitude are, in addition to those already mentioned, Booroolong, 4,323 feet; Guyra, 4,328 feet; Glencoe, 3,794 feet; and Orange, 2,891 feet. These places are recommended for sufferers from asthma, pleurisy, incipient consumption, epilepsy, liver complaint, dyspepsia, and similar diseases. There are numerous localities at lower altitudes, such as Springwood, on the Blue Mountains, and Camden, 42 miles south-west of Sydney, admirably adapted for convalescents. Among the winter stations, useful in cases of consumption, asthma bronchial catarrh, chronic rheumatism, &c., are Albury, on the River Murray, and Wellington, already mentioned. At the former place, as in other wine growing districts, the grape-cure may be successfully attempted. This consists in the substitution of grapes for codliver oil, the former, containing nearly 25 per cent. of sugar, tending to favour the accumulation of fat. Within a few miles of Dubbo is a cold effervescent spring, highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and beautifully clear. In the vicinity of Mittagong, 77 miles south of Sydney, are several chalybeate springs, largely used by invalids, the water being strongly impregnated with iron. Another mineral spring is to be found at Rock Flat, 207 miles south of Sydney. The leading constituents are carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime; with salts of potassa, chlorine, and traces of sal ammonia.

STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

WHEN a person says "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from crux; a cross and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find a relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared to be incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary, and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a cruel pain at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and impressible, and I was consequently, easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little my strength waned of necessity and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty.

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered "excruciating pain" and was confined to my bed for "thirteen weeks." Remedies of every description were tried but to little purpose.

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewett, the chemist, in Seven Sisters' Road, and after taking it felt a trifle easier. I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any local ailments, but felt better than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are yet liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42, Plevna Road, South Tottenham, London, September 13th, 1895."

"In January, 1892," writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for eighteen weeks thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak, and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me excruciating pain, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak an I had frequent attacks of dizziness I was worn almost to a skeleton, and none thought I would recover.

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Not be[illegible] Ruth Halliday, 44, High Street, Hucknall Tor[illegible], Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

Intense pain may or may not indicate [illegible] danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very [illegible]hausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic [illegible] (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poison [illegible] acid in the tissues, originally produced by the [illegible]composition of food in the stomach—indigestion [illegible] dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In [illegible] of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, [illegible] invited" influenza, and then [illegible] "prevent" pain by using [illegible] immediately" when the

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IF spring, as Emerson well said, makes spring in the heart, the hat is at least as quick to show the influence of the sweet season, and a good deal gayer in the demonstration. Indeed, to the dweller in cities you may take it that the hat is as much the visible herald of spring as the outdoor world is for country folk. Whatever the weather, the milliner's window still keeps tryst with the year with more or less contemporaneous bud and blossom. "My hat shall be thy garden" might well be the spring-song of Delia in Town; and a very bright parterre it is at the present time—full of seasonable and unseasonable bloom all ablowing and, you would almost believe, a-growing too, so high has the art of the imitative florist climbed during the last few years. Very delicately fashioned are all the most modish flowers just now, for it is the tiny flower that is the Cynthia of the moment—that sets the seal of what this month's mode is pleased to call elegance upon our hats and bonnets. The vast overblown blossoms of last year have, as it were, fallen by the same misadventure as the legendary frog and died of their own distention, and now the current of taste sets all the other way. Having run one extreme to death, Fashion turns volte-face to its opposite, and as nothing could be too large before, so now you can hardly find anything small enough to garland the hedgear most in vogue. This sudden translation from Brobdingnag to Lilliput has no doubt its advantages. Lilac, in all its radiant variety of shades, is much in favour, while violets, in far smaller sizes than of old, still hold their own, and under various astonishing dyes minister to the present craving for strangely contrasting blues. Hyacinths, lilies of the valley, nemophila, myosotis, scilla, London pride, hawthorn-bloom and sloe, flower of the peach, and plum and cherry blossom, most of them made a little less than life but almost as comely, are to be seen in full force.

An elaborate turban-like structure with foundation of hyacinth-blue Swiss straw is overflowed by billows of a lighter blue glace silk, veiled with laurel-green "mousseline de soie" and bearing on their shimmering crests garlands of harebells, the blossoms being minutely [illegible] and set very close together. A prettier instance of the small-flowered hat is a glorified mushroom of hazelbrown rush straw trimmed with lilac that shades from turquoise to violet and back again, and boasting in front of a central ornament of Louis XV. design in turquoise-blue enamel and silver, which divides soft bows of chiffon repeating the tones of the flowers. The smart tip-tilted toque is no longer of the very first elegance, and therefore is now a good deal more often to be seen. Made in periwinkle-blue crushed straw and profusely trimmed with lobelias, tiny rows of gathered blue chiffon, and diamante curled quills of a tender shade of lilac, it is still effective after its own somewhat violent manner. That delightful Sainte Nitouche among hats the mushroom, with its inimitable air of smiling demureness, its peculiarly feminine quality of charm, has at last crossed the Channel again and taken up its rightful position in the forefront of the fashion. It is not often that so intrinsically elegant a design finds such high favour, nor, in all likelihood, will the favour last very long; for the grace of this shape is somewhat subtle in its refinement, and has no obvious qualities of so-called chic or smartness to recommend it.

There can be little doubt that it will be caviare to the general, and anathema maranatha to the myriad votaries of "stylishness," while of course its term of life among its present fair patrons must of necessity be brief. It were well therefore to make hay while the sun shines, and make haste to win and wear your mushroom hat before it is disowned and discredited by the little world that now delights to do it honour. The wearer should be at especial pains to choose a size nicely proportioned to harmonise with her face and figure, for half an inch too much or two little of brim may in this case prove almost as significant as the legendary dimensions of Cleopatra's nose. But given the right adjustment of size and the proper suavity of droop, neither too steep nor too shallow, but erring, if at all, on the shallow side, there is every possible desirable choice of colour and fabric, from the simple be-ribboned rustic garden straw to the delicate structure of Leghorn or Chantilly or tulle that crowns a dainty summer toilette. Of very fine Leghorn is one of the prettiest examples fashioned to surmount a gown of ciel blue crepe de Chine embroidered with conventional trails of blue, mauve, and purple morning-glories. The hat produces an effect of the most ingenuous daintiness, so artfully are the lisse scarves and bows that repeat the iridescent dyes of the dress wreathed and commingled with exquisite little convolvulus trumpets and their heart-shaped leaves. A delicate trail of these convolvuli is arranged beneath the brim on the left towards the back. Another mushroom hat, of Chantilly mounted over turquoise blue glace silk, is trimmed with clusters of tiny pale pink China roses both above and beneath the brim; while the Chantilly overhangs its foundation as a species of light valance all the way round—a somewhat trying variation, but enchanting upon the right wearer, who, it need not be said, should be blonde and inclined to be longfeatured.

A broad-leafed shape of more undulating curves than the mushroom is well to the fore just now. Gently drooping over the brows before and the hair behind, and raised equally on either side, the wide curving brim shows both grace and dignity. Often it is to be seen with a facing of satin straw or chiffon of some tender hue that agrees to differ with the main structure. For example, a moonstone-grey hat has a brim lining of shell pink, and is gloriously arrayed above with a soft confusion of faintest grey and pearliest white ostrich feathers, and aerial scarves of pearl and shell-pink gauze that finish at the back in two short square chiffonruched ends to fall upon the hair. The sprightly hat with the brim turned back from the face may be observed here and there, but the leading sentiment is distinctly Arcadian in quality, despite the forbidding weather, and shady brims appeal in vain to the invisible sun. The turban is still the most familiar form of toque, and is made very frequently in glace silk veiled with iridescent silk muslin and trimmed with narrow rows of fancy Swiss straw and perhaps a rosy bunch of cherries.

A striking toque of this description seen in the Row the other day was of absolutely chalk-white fancy straw, with a huge *chou* of black velvet and three erect black ostrich plumes with be-diamonded stems clasped with an agrafe of black pearls and diamonds. Of course the accompanying costume was a correspondingly distinguished symphony in black and white. The decorative hat-pin shows no sign yet of waning popularity; it would seem rather to have come to stay, and every day brings some fresh token of its undiminished vogue. [illegible]aroque, pearls, amethysts, turquoise, California opals, and a host of precious stones are pressed into its service, while variously coloured enamel encrusted with gems has charms for some. Brilliants are perhaps the safest for those whose range of hat-pins must perforce be limited, and for unpretending headgear and morning wear lapis-lazuli, chrysophase, amber and even coral are fashioned into triumphs of artistic simplicity. What could more fitly transpierce a hyacinth blue straw hat than a stiletto headed by a globe of lapis-lazuli mounted in bronze?

The order of spring fashions for 1898, says the "Queen," is to propagate the gospel of the spot. We must spot our velvet trimmings, we must spot our foulards, we must spot our parasols, we must spot our lace fichus; so has it been spoken, so shall it be done. Every well conducted hat in London bears upon its upturned brim a spotted velvet bow, and quite the most charming of the many foulard gowns at present reposing in the recesses of the wardrobes of the best artists in costume are of white spotted with black. A particularly attractive example has come my way, showing a crossed bodice which reveals at the neck a little yoke of Irish lace resting upon a chemisette of tucked lisse tied round the throat with a bow of mauve silk. This is simplicity personified, but woe betide the amateur dressmaker who attempts to cut a foulard gown on the latest principles—failure shall wait upon her every seam, foulard being an extremely difficult material to manipulate, and, as all the silk skirts and most of the bodices are cut on the cross, its difficulties are increased tenfold.

But I must not discuss cloth costumes in view of the brilliant sunlight which is smiling at me; thinner fabrics should claim all my attention. The most popular of these are voile, and a thick make of crepe de Chine with a rip upon its surface. This latter being particularly expensive, is particularly desirable. A very good effect may be gained by a skirt of voile, with patterns of glace silk applied on to the hem, or forming strappings round the inevitable shaped flounce, worn with a short basqued jacket of glace, and a waistcoat of white lisse and lace. Imagine such a dress, for instance, in pervenche, crowned with a hat of pervenche, with a bunch of mauve orchids on the hair, a parasol being supplied to match, and you will arrive at a representative picture of the fashions of the hour.

The tea gown is a glittering glory of black net mounted over soft black Liberty satin; the front of the bodice is outlined with a pointed piece of white lace, white lace also forming the wired collar, which sets round the neck with a dignity all its own, and at least imperial. The fourth picture, and I have left the most important to the last because it points the moral and adorns a tale of Reade's washing spun silk, is fit for morning wear in the country, decorated with a fichu and sash of soft white muslin, a tucked yoke of the same appearing at the neck, which turns back with revers, of lace. But the material is the thing, and not the style, which is simplicity itself. This washing spun silk of Reade's—which, by the way, may be secured from them direct the Brook Mills, Congleton—is a very superior article, and may be obtained in ever so many pretty stripes and checks; it lends itself as well to shirts for the athletic woman, be she cyclist, golfist, or tennis player, as it does to the mere idler who wants an effective, cool looking, and durable frock for the summer time. But this washing spun silk must not be confounded with the ordinary washing silk, it being much thicker and firmer, and altogether more reliable; it makes beautiful breakfast gowns, trimmed with yellow lace, and, besides being striped and checked, it is to be found spotted; it has not, you see, been able to keep itself free from the stamp of fashion. A particularly good specimen of the spot is of white on blue; while for those who prefer a dressless light in shade, I can recommend cordially the butcher-blue with a white spot on it. This silk is not particularly cheap, but then, it is particularly good; and do you ever in this world come across a combination of the cheap and the excellent? Echo, were she truthful, would answer "Never."

And now let me say just a word about hats. The connoisseur can pick out those which come from France without the slightest difficulty, for without exception they show either a trimming of black velvet with a white spot on it, [illegible] a bunch of cherries, sometimes the two being fo[illegible]und in happy combination. This spotted velvet tri[illegible]ming was introduced by Esther Meyer, one of the le[illegible]aders in Parisian circles of millinery. It is very cha[illegible]rming, too, but I am afraid that its popularity is too [illegible] Very becoming hats are made entirely of tuck[illegible] black tulle turned up from the face with t[illegible] feathers, fastened with a diamond buck[illegible] of these recently graced Miss Gertrude King[illegible] a *matinee*, an effective touch of colour bei[illegible] by rosettes of fuchsia-tinted tulle beneath [illegible] at the back. Yet another hat [illegible] have seen la[illegible] charming detail had a crown [illegible] Tuscan ru[illegible] with closely pleated white lisse, [illegible] At one side of this there was a [illegible] of [illegible] and white ostrich feathers and a [illegible]urquoise-b[illegible] rosette; while I have met a wonderful [illegible] of colour on a hat of mauve straw with [illegible] orchids, pink apple blossom, and pale mauv[illegible] rosettes. The art of colour is a powerful f[illegible] the art of costume, and those to whom th[illegible] denied the gift of esthetic sight sho[illegible] upon the soberer joys of grey and drab and [illegible] nondescript hues. Should; but will[illegible]

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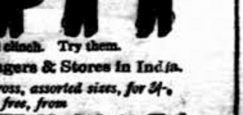

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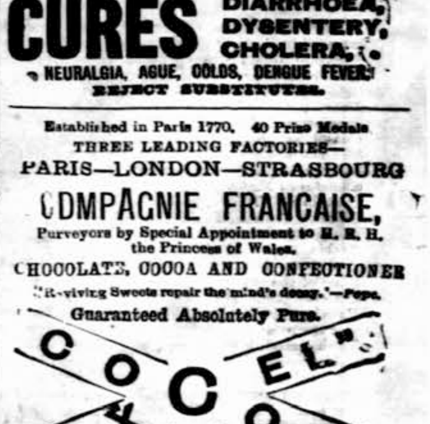

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